PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,022—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1893.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SPIRITS IN WOOD.

Very Superior Old Highland	per gall.	Rs. 16
Finest Highland Malt Scotch Whisky	"	12 8
Finest Old Matured Irish Whisky	"	12 8
One Star Brandy, capital peg	"	14 4
Two " fine mellow	"	15 12
Finest London Old Tom Gin	"	11 8

Cash Discount 8 annas Per Gallon.
Supplied in Wicker-covered Jars of 1, 2 and 4 gall. capacity.
RETAIL AGENTS :—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

BOMBA... BRANC... OF THE ...ASIATIC...

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	I. H. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	23rd "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.I. BALLAARAT	1748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th "
†* GANGES	4276	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
†* GANGES	4276	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3059	600	H. Weigheil	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3030	600	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3300	600	H. Weigheil	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, carrying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

29th Nov.	27th Dec.	24th Jan.
13th Dec.	10th Jan.	7th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1893 at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

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Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
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HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 2nd December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 30th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

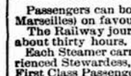
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th November, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,514	13th Jan., 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 21, 1893.

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CONFECTIONERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Vanilla Pralines	per lb.	2 12	3 2
Rose do.	"	2 12	3 2
Almond Rock	"	1 2	1 4
Chocolate Creams	"	3 4	3 10
Do. Almonds in ½lb. tins	per tin	1 10	1 14
Do. Creams in "	"	1 14	2 2
Nougat de Montelimart	per box	0 10	0 12
Wrapped Caramels	per lb.	1 8	1 11
Drages Liqueur	"	3 0	3 6
Chocolate Pastilles	"	2 12	3 2
Turkish Delight	per box	0 10	0 12
Crystallised Mixed Jujubes	per lb.	1 12	2 0
Chocolate Ginger	"	2 12	3 2
Do. Pistache	"	2 12	3 2
Do. Nonpareils	"	1 8	1 11
Apricotines	"	2 12	3 2
Nougatines	"	2 12	3 2
Sugared Almonds	"	1 10	1 14
Chocolatines	"	3 4	3 10
Chocolate Almonds	"	2 12	3 2
Do. Nonpareils Assorted	"	1 10	1 14
Simple Fondants	"	1 10	1 14
Chocolate Nougat	"	2 12	3 2
Do. Bordelaise	"	2 12	3 2
Sweets in 1 lb. Fancy Boxes	per box	3 0	3 6

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CRACKED HEELS,
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Price per Tin, Re. 1-8.

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The Coming CHRISTMAS SEASON.
WINES OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS.
FRESH STORES FROM THE BEST HOUSES.
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KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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THE following are a FEW of a Great Variety of CRACKERS just RECEIVED by P. and O. s. s. "Oriental." An early Inspection at our Various Establishments is Solicited.

STATUETTES.	CUPID'S CARGO.	MAIL CART.
SURPRISE.	LITTLE PLAYMATES.	THOUGHT READING.
AMUSING 'XMAS.	SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE.	GOOD CHILD'S MYSTERIOUS CRACKERS.
CHEAP 'XMAS.	HAT BOX.	ALLY SLOPER, HIS TRUNK.
CHEAP TOY.	UP TO DATE.	ENTICING
SHADOW GRAPHIC.	PANTOMIME LUGGAGE.	LILLIPUTIAN.
LOVER'S SECRETS.	MINIATURE TOY.	NIGGER'S DELIGHT.
MY FIRST BOX	'XMAS HOLIDAY.	

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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., BOMBAY,
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STANDARD BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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WHAT more acceptable CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S PRESENT can be sent to Friends at Home than some of our Renowned

BAHADUR CIGARS.

On Receipt of Order we undertake to Deliver from our Duty-paid Stock in London, any quantity that may be required, to any given Address to the United Kingdom *free of all charges* to the Receiver.

These Cigars are Well Seasoned, and Ready for immediate consumption.

To ensure Punctual Delivery all Orders should be received by us not Later than 30th inst., when they they will be Forwarded by the Homeward Mail of that date, in time for Delivery before Christmas.

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McDOWELL & CO.,
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TO SMOKERS.

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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

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	Rs. a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100	3 0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs. a.	
El Diploma	25 in a box	4 0	per Box.
Cordelia	50 "	5 0	"
La Odalisca	50 "	5 0	"
Vera	25 "	6 0	"
Sins Rival	50 "	7 8	"
Mi Reina	50 "	6 0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds	25 in a box	2 12	"
Regalia del Principe	100 "	7 8	"

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Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
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"I have repeatedly challenged to a fraction the accuracy of the Midday Gun by your Clock, and I have in no case been wrong in doing so."

The above is an Extract of a Letter received from a Gentleman in the Mofussil. Such results, we respectfully submit, are only obtainable from Time-keepers that have passed through the hands of a practical Firm. The theoretical and practical experience of a life-time almost of our MR. MARCKS, the Head of our Firm, and aided as he is by Practical Assistants from the Leading Watch and Clock Factories of the World, warrants our soliciting the confidence of the Public.

The Time-keepers we detail below are devoid of all decoration. They are the BOLDEST FACED TIME-KEEPERS ever manufactured, and the Mechanism of guaranteed excellence, while the Wooden Frames are solidly and strongly made and of thoroughly seasoned wood only. The movements of each Time-keeper are submitted to a thorough course of regulation, and are tested in every way before despatch under the usual Guarantee, which covers all irregularities.

BEST ENGLISH-MADE

	Rs.
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 12in. Dial	60
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Circular 8-day PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	90
Circular 8-day LEVER CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	135
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 24in. Dial, plate-glass front	320
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Circular 8-day American LEVER CLOCK, in Nickel Silver Case	35
Circular 8-day Anglo-American LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front	48
Do. do. LEVER CLOCK	60

CLOCKS ARE STRIKERS. TIME-PIECES ARE NON-STRIKERS.

MARCKS & CO., L D.,

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OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
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By THE
S. S. "GANGES."

IMMENSE CHOICE OF RELIABLE
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PILLOWS, ENGLISH, FEATHER, HORSEHAIR, COTTON, &c.

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GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

AN IDYL.

Come weal or woe, one thing I know,
For me the days are Sunny,
If my old PIPE is filled quite tight
With OGDEN'S FRUIT and HONEY.

This famous TOBACCO is now procurable at every Store
THROUGHOUT INDIA and the EAST,
and is Packed in
HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS,
which Preserves it in BEAUTIFUL CONDITION.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE :—
STANLEY OAKES,
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HATS TO SUIT ALL FACES—
WEAR "THE PHIT EASY."—
THE VERY LATEST.
BROWNS AND BLACK
EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT. } FROM Rs. 7-14.
HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

PAPARIDINE,
For DYSPEPSIA,
For LIVER COMPLAINTS,
For FLATULENT DIARRHŒA,
For GASTRIC CATARRH,
&c., &c.

OPINIONS OF DYSPEPTICS :—
"It has completely cured me of Dyspepsia."
"I strongly recommend it."
"I derived immense benefit from it."
"It cured a friend who had suffered for years."
"Please send six more bottles."

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2.

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KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND ! INCREDIBLE ! ! MARVELLOUS ! ! !
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

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A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only for a month in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA ! !
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—ONE RUPEE.
Military and Navy in Uniform and Children under Ten Years—Half Price.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 Noon ; and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "Deo. BALDUINO," Captain A. Crucianl, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 25th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 25th November, 1893.

WANTED,

FOR the Hyderabad Municipal Water Works, for 12 months, a First-class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, trained in Workshop, on Rs. 200 per mensem. Certificates and references should accompany the application, which should reach the Undersigned before 5th December, 1893.

HIRANAND KHEMSING, B.A., LL.B.,
President, (Sind) Hyderabad Municipality.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership lately subsisting between Us, the Undersigned, carrying on business as dealers in Oil-Mills, suppliers of Engine and other stores and Commission Agents at Bombay for some time under the style or firm of P. CHICHGAR & Co., and for sometime under the style or firm of F. CHICHGAR & Co., was, on the 16th Day of November, 1893, DISSOLVED by mutual consent,—Dated this 20th day of November, 1893.

FRAMJEE JAMAJEE MADAN,
JAHANGIR MANCHERJI CHICHGAR.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LD.

NOTICE.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT, to serve under the Agent at Port Canning. One having a competent knowledge of Surveying and Zamindary business preferred. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Apply to

Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 24th November, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 825 OF 1891.

POCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATLIBOI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort .....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
PEROZSHA FRAMJEE BATTLIWALLA, Parsee, residing at Bandora, in the District of Tanna .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1893, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in Two Lots before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December, 1893, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Perozsha Framjee Battliwalla, or either of them in the two several properties next hereinafter described, that is to say :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground and batty fields grass land, together, with the messuage or dwelling house out-houses, cook rooms, stable, wells and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Feroze Baug," situate at Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette, in the District of Tanna, containing by admeasurement eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety nine and one-fourth square yards, be the same a little, more or less, and bounded on the North by vacant ground belonging to Bhundaree Koormaree and Antone Manoel, De Monte and others, on the south by the property of Antone Manoel De Monte and others, on the East by the property of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and on the West partly by the Road leading from Ghore Bunder and partly by the public Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Perozsha Framjee Battliwalla, and are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the receiver appointed herein, and are marked A B C D E F G and H in the plan lodged in the office of the Commissioner.

LOT No. 2.

All that pie ce or parcel of garden ground or land, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and stables, standing thereon and being in the New Town or Khetwadi 9th lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the said lane on the East side thereof, containing by admeasurement one thousand, two hundred and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2181, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, and 2179 and New Nos. 9261, 9222, and 9238, old Survey Nos. 807, 809 and 806 and New Survey No. 5967, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Jehangirjee Eduljee Tijoriwalla, partly by the property of Jamsetjee Eduljee Tijoriwalla, partly by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyebjee, and partly by the Khetwadi eighth lane, on the West by the said Khetwadi ninth lane, on the North partly by the property of Nanabhoy Hormusjee Nanaset, partly by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla and partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyebjee, and on the South by the property of the said Cumroodin Tyebjee, and which said bungalow and stable, hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 162 and together with the said piece or parcel of garden ground or land were formerly in the occupation of Pestonjee Limjee Gojee, and latterly in the possession of Perozsha Framjee Battliwalla, and are now in the possession of the said Receiver and are more particularly described in the plan lodged in the office of the Commissioner and therein surrounded by a red-coloured boundary.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 13, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of October, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
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NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
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THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

		Rs.	a.
LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of 50	5	0
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Do. do. Marcelina	„ 50	18	0
Do. do. Delirios	„ 25	10	0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina.	„ 100	36	0
LA CAROLINA, Bouq. Carolina.	„ 25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES, Del.	„ 25	15	0

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs.	4	0 per 100
TRABUCOS	„	3	12 „
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TRICHINOPOLIES.
Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands in Stock.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
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TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,
NUMBERING 25 ARTISTS.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY and TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 27TH AND 28TH NOVEMBER,
(FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY)
BRANDON THOMAS' GREAT LONDON SUCCESS,
"CHARLEY'S AUNT,"
A FARCICAL COMEDY IN THREE ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS :

Stephen Spettigue	Mr. J. F. Millar.
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Jack Chesney	Mr. Edwin Fergusson.
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Lord Fancourt Babberly	Mr. Henry Kitts.
Brasset	Mr. D. C. Smith.
The New Footman	Mr. W. Durant.
Donna Lucia D'Alvadore	Mrs. J. F. Brian.
Amy Spettigue	Miss G. Tasselli.
Kitty Verdun	Miss Marie Brian.
Ela Delahay	Miss Marguerite Gregor.

Act I—Jack Chesney's Rooms at Oxford.
„ II—Garden outside Jack's Rooms.
„ III—Drawing Room in Spettigue's House.
INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.
Part II. will consist of New Variety Items.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
29TH AND 30TH NOVEMBER,
"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1ST,
"MAGISTRATE."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2ND,
THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS,
"WALKER LONDON."

After Each Comedy, New Novelties Every Evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16 ; Stalls, Rs. 3 ; Second Seats, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS.
Plan at MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, Fort.
Business Manager : HARRY PYNE.

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THE GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA
Will Celebrate
THE FESTIVAL OF ST. ANDREW
at the
FREEMASON'S HALL,
Clare Road, Byculla,
ON THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER,
Immediately after the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.
All Master Masons are eligible to attend. Admission will be by Ticket.
Applications for Tickets, accompanied by the sum of Rs. 5, should be made to
CAPT. C. W. WISE, G. Secy.,
3, Hamam Street, Fort, not later than the 29th November.

THE MACIVER LINE S. S. "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within Three Days of Steamer's arrival ; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 25th November, 1893. Agents.

WE HAVE REMOVED our OFFICE to the FIRST FLOOR of the OLD SECRETARIAT, Corner Apollo and Hummum Street.

A. BLASCHECK, & Co.
Bombay, 27th November, 1893.

NOTICE.

NARAYEN KEROBA BHENDE, Manager of the Temple of SHREE LUXMEE VENKTESH, near Bazar Gate, in Borah Bazar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindus at "Ratha Jatra," which will take place TO-DAY, SUNDAY, the 27th November, between 5 and 11 o'clock in the Evening at the usual place.
Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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WE have arranged to CIRCULATE in our CIRCULATING LIBRARY LOCAL PAPERS along with OVERLAND ones from the First December, 1893. For perusing the "Times of India" or the "Bombay Gazette"—

Morning delivery	Rs.	2 0
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With Six Latest Weeklies and four Latest Monthlies with the First Delivery of one of the Local Papers, Rs. 4 ; with the 2nd Delivery Rs. 3-8 ; and with the 3rd Delivery Rs. 3-8.
The Local Papers, namely the "Times of India" or the "Bombay Gazette," Circulated in our Library, posted to Up-country Subscribers, at Rates quoted on application.
To ensure Punctuality in the beginning intending Subscribers are requested to favour us with their Orders for December before the 25th instant.
For Circulating Papers at different places from Colaba to Dadur we have lately made Special Arrangements, which make the supply more regular and prompt. Orders not registered for less than a Quarter and payable in advance. For further particulars please apply to

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REVENUE STORES and STATIONERY for the Official Year, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895, to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, Limited.
Forms of Tenders giving full details may be obtained on payment at Rupees Five, from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces.
All covers containing Tenders to be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, and Sealed and Superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores and Stationery." All Tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at his Office, on the 15th January, 1894.
Tenderers from Calcutta and other markets situated on the East Indian Railway are requested to calculate freight on the articles they Tender to supply at Nagpur, which must be booked as Railway materials, at the following rates :—

For Consignments below 300 maunds	1725 pies per maund per mile plus two pies terminal charges ; the rate from Howrah to Asansol would therefore be two annas and one pie per maund.
Bulky articles, of which full loads cannot be made, or which require to be loaded separately on account of their size, &c.	Four annas per truck per mile.

From Asansol to Nagpur and from Kutni to Nagpur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at four annas eight pies and three annas five pies, respectively, per maund irrespective of the class of goods. The Rules for capacity, however, must be observed.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Nagpur, 23rd November, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other Jewellery will be found at MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

NEWEST STYLES and PATTERNS in Gents' Bag Top and Full-fronted CAPS, Tweed, Corduroy and Buckskin, Rs. 2-12 and 3-4, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE Oldest and Largest TEA EMPORIUM. —New Season Kangra Valley Teas, second to none for quality, flavor, and cheapness, comprising Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, and other favourite Mixtures from General Younghusband's Celebrated Tea Garden.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a Trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rhaman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, in a Mill or any other Company, having a fair knowledge in Dyeing, by a "DYER," care of this Paper.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing, Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

LOST.—A SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 2224, of the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., standing on the name of the Late NANSEY PARPIA. Application for a NEW CERTIFICATE is made.—HASIBAI, Widow of FAZIL NANSEY, Nagdevi Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

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POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

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JUBBULPORE TENTS for SALE, nearly New, property of the late LEWIS GORDON, Esq. 1 HILL TENT, Rs. 300 ; 1 DOUBLE-FLY ROWTEE, Rs. 250. Both 12 ft. square ; both Complete with Detachable Bath-rooms, and with Chicks, Purdahs, Carpets, &c., &c. Apply to DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Nagpur (at whose Office they may be seen), or to A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, Raipur, C. P.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tanna. W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Gollkara :—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. F. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co ; PHILLIPS & Co ; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

DRINK CHAMPAGNE CIDER.—A most Pleasant and Refreshing Drink. Of Superior Quality. Rs. 4-8 per Doz. ; Annas Six per Bottle. All Up-country orders receive prompt and careful attention.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, the Noted House for Hams, Bacon and Cheese.

CARPETS,—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality ; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Bombay.

TO LET.—TOP-STORIED BUNGALOW, Open to Westerly breeze, at Naigaum ; four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Stations. Rent Moderate.—Apply to Dr. BATTLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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VICTORIA for SALE.—In Good Condition. Owner has no further need of it.—Address "X. Y.," care of this Office.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—ENGLISH-MADE 8-Day Chiming Clocks, richly gilded mountings, chiming every Quarter hours on Westminster and eight bells, and striking hours on a loud Gong. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

SELF-INKING PADS for RUBBER STAMPS, in the most Brilliant Colors, in 3 Sizes, Re. 1, 1-8 and 2. Red, Violet, Blue, Green and Black.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

"AUTO-HARPS," Latest Musical Novelty, easily learnt, no knowledge of Music being required ; one can actually play a piece of Music with the help of the six manuals in one hour. Price, complete with Tutor, Tuning Key, Thumb Ring and Cardboard Box, from Rs. 20.—SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

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WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Esplanade, Bombay. Ready for 'Xmas and New Year Presents to Friends at Home.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS MINCE-MEAT and PLUM PUDDINGS. Please register your Orders early.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1 ; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

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H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
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AWARDED FOR AND THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	„	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	„	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper ; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

		Rs.	as.
Rothschilds	per box of 25	Rs. 12	8
Reg. Principe	„ 25	„ 10	0
Reg. Reina	„ 25	„ 7	8
Trabucos	„ 25	„ 3	4
Caliope	„ 50	„ 6	0
Damas	„ 100	„ 10	0
Romeo Y Julietta	„ 50	„ 5	8
Hidalgas	„ 100	„ 10	0
* Corea	„ 25	„ 5	0
Carolina	„ 100	„ 8	0
Delice	per packet of 20	„	1 0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3	0
„ "Golden Medium," Medium	„	2	8
„ "Cavendish, Strong"	„	1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

		Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2	„ „	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	„ „	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour ; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS
NOW ON VIEW.

HOMESPUNS & SCOTCH TWEEDS
FLANNEL SUITINGS
DRESS COATINGS
TENNIS CLOTHS
CASHMERES
ANGOLAS

Cash Discount 10 per cent.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMASJEE COMMISSARIATWALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee, Deceased .....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay aforesaid..Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the immoveable properties herein situate at Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street at Mazagon and at Baba Dhubboo Street, which had been advertised to take place at the Office of G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November, 1893, has been adjourned to the WEDNESDAY the Sixth and THURSDAY the 7th days of December, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-three, on which daty the said properties will be put up for sale by Public Action before the said Commissioner, at his Office, in the Court House, at the hour of Three of the clock in the Afternoon of each of the said days.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the above named plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 17th day of November 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

HENRY HISCOCKS.
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels,

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.
N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A MANAGER, for the Cotton Mill Company, Pulgaon, Wardha, Central Provinces. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. With an Annual increment of Rs. 25 till pay reaches Rs. 200. Quarters free. The applicant must possess a good knowledge of English and Marathi and Account-keeping, and he must have experience of Management of a Cotton Mill. Applications will be received till 15th December, 1893. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to

RAI BAHADUR MUKUND BALKRISHNA BUTEE,
Chairman, Nagpur.

BIRDS, PARROT, AND BREEDING CAGES,
Of the Latest Patterns,
From Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

PERAMBULATORS,
Single and Double, with India Rubber Wheels,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

DARK-MAROON Cloth, at Re. 1 8 per yard.
DARK-BLUE Cloth, at „ 1 8 „
Apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

£5,000 WORTH OF GOODS to be Sold under English Retail Prices.

TO SECURE 20,000 NEW CUSTOMERS We have Imported a special purchase of £5,000 WORTH of goods, which will be sold at considerably Lower Rates than are charged for similar goods by the large ready-money Establishments in England.

The goods consist of Bentwood Chairs, Pongee Silks, Flannels, Sateen, Shawls, Gloves, Stockings Bed Sheets, Flannel Suits, Tennis Bats and Balls, Shikari Hats, Boots and Shoes, and are availabl at our Calcutta Establishment, our Rangoon and Luck now Branches, and from LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

Full particulars and Price List on application to any of these addresses.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE of FURNITURE, &c., will be held on TUESDAY next, the 28th inst., at the Bungalow, lately occupied by Mr. and Mrs. PHIPSON, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, at 1-30 P.M. NOW ON VIEW. Rooms lighted till 7 P.M., daily. Catalogues at BENNETT and Co.
Also 500 PLANTS (Palms, Crotons, &c.) will be sold, without Reserve, on the Same Day, at 7-15 A.M., punctually. NOW ON VIEW.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA
BY
THE new shortest and cheapest Route *VIA* NAGPUR and ASANSOL and Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Important acceleration from the 15th October, 1893, and HEAVY REDUCTION in FARES for through passengers from 1st November, 1893.

DOWN.

Distance in Miles from Bombay.	Stations.		Halt for Refreshments.
	BOMBAY. Victoria Terminus	Dep. H. M. 7—30	
85	Igatpuri	Arr. 12—27 / Dep. 12—37	Luncheon.
276	Bhusawal	Arr. 19—0 / Dep. 20—20	Dinner.
520	Nagpur, B. N. Ry.	Arr. 7—0 / Dep. 27—30	.....
646	Dongargarh	Arr. 13—22 / Dep. 13—42	Luncheon.
776	Bilaspur	Arr. 18—41 / Dep. 19—10	Dinner.
903	Jharsuguda	Arr. 0—17 / Dep. 0—45	.....
1028	Chakardharpur	Arr. 5—49 / Dep. 6—15	Early Breakfast.
1100	Purulia	Arr. 9—20 / Dep. 9—35	Breakfast.
1147	Asansol, E. I. Ry.	Arr. 11—38 / Dep. 12—28	Luncheon.
1212	Burdwan	Arr. 15—35 / Dep. 15—52	Tea.
1279	CALCUTTA. Howrah Station	Arr. 19—42	

UP.

Distance in Miles from Howrah.	Stations.		Halt for Refreshments.
	CALCUTTA. Howrah Station	Dep. H. M. 5—54	
67	Burdwan	Arr. 9—43 / Dep. 10—1	Breakfast.
132	Asansol, B. N. Ry	Arr. 13—4 / Dep. 13—45	Luncheon.
180	Purulia	Arr. 16—5 / Dep. 16—14	Tea.
252	Chakardharpur	Arr. 19—15 / Dep. 19—40	Dinner.
377	Jharsuguda	Arr. 0—38 / Dep. 1—15	.....
501	Bilaspur	Arr. 6—42 / Dep. 7—4	Breakfast.
633	Dongargarh	Arr. 12—41 / Dep. 13—27	Luncheon.
759	Nagpur	Arr. 19—35 / Dep. 20—20	Din

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay and Akola Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.
The London Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Framji Cowasji Institute, Extraordinary General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Shree Lakshmi Venkatesh Temple Fair, Bazar Gate, Borah Bazar Street, Fort.
Music at the Yacht Club, 8 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Taif entered, and the s. s. Purulia left the dock on Friday, and the s. s. Clan Sinclair, Mahanady, and the Brahamani on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Etolia and Asama entered the dock on Friday, and the s.s. Darius and D. Balduino on Saturday. The s. s. Aston Hall, Lombardy, and Niagara also left on Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Chief of Miraj, accompanied by fifty followers, arrived in Bombay, on Friday, and has taken up his residence at Walkeshwar.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are not required to attend at the High Court, unless they see a notice in this paper requiring their attendance.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lama, Mombassa, Zanzibar, and the East Coast of Africa, up to Natal, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

CHURCH PARADE.—The Ven. Archdeacon A. G. Lewis was the preacher at a parade service for H. M. S. Marathon, at St. Nichol's Church, Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning. The number of men on parade was 420.

BARRETTO'S SCHOOL, CAVEL.—Master Damasceno de Souza, a student in the 1st class of the above school, youngest son of Mr. J. C. de Souza, of the *Bombay Gazette* printing staff, obtained first prize at the annual distribution, at the Cathedral Parish Hall, which took place yesterday. He attained full marks in all the subjects of the standard, and fully satisfied the examiners.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....Amongst Comrades.....Faust
Overture ...Die Irrthart Ums Gluck..Suppe
Valse .....Beloved Star .....H Laurenth
Intermezzo.Cavalaria Rusticana .....Argd by Brinkmann
Selection ...Martha .....Flotow
Quadrille...Orphee Aux Enfers .....Strauss
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 8 p.m. (at and after dinner) :—

March.....War March of the Priests...Athalie
Overture .....Stradella .....Millers
Valse .....Soldatenlieder.....Gung'l
Musical Scenes from Switzerland .....Langey
Valse .....La Serenata.....Jaxone
Fantasia...Pensez A Moi .....Millers
Selection .....Iolanthe.....Riviere
Gavotte .....The Snowflake .....Crook
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.—A large and influential gathering of ladies met on Friday, at Mrs. Framji Pestonjee's bungalow, to present an address on behalf of the Gujerat Ladies Club, and to wish bon voyage to Mrs. Gilmour McCorkell, the president of the club, who shortly goes home. She has been president of the club during the last three years, and has done her best for the prosperity of the Club. After the singing of *gurbas* in native style, a song composed for the occasion was sung by several native ladies, and was greatly admired. Mrs. McCorkell is very popular here, and her kindly presence at Ahmedabad will be greatly missed.

CAUSING HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Williamson, of the Water Police, charged Bilal bin Yacoob, an Arab, employed by Mr. Oomer Jamal, with causing hurt to M. B. Jaques, a cook on the board the s. s. Kilwa, on 17th instant. The cook was carrying a bucket of water, and while doing so happened to push the accused a little. The accused grew violent, and hit the complainant with an empty tin bucket he had in his hand, causing a wound on the head. In defence accused pleaded that complainant had abused him, and hence the assault. Mr. Cooper said that accused had no right to hit the man like that, and fined him Rs. 30, two-thirds of this amount being paid to complainant as compensation.

BOMBAY REVOLVER CLUB.—The following is the programme for Wednesday, on the Sands (near Church Gate Street Station). All matches are unlimited entries. Match I.—Six shots, right hand single. Handicap winners of first prizes at October meeting, 4 points ; winners of second prizes, 3 points. (*a*) Open to British Officers. (*b*) Open to Warrant Officers and Sergeants. 1st Prize.—Rs. 10. Presented by Major King, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers., (*c*) Open to Native Officers and Havaldars. Handicap same as in (*a*) Match II.—Six shots left hand, single. (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) same as Match I. Pool.—Open to all. One anna a shot. Entrance fees to be divided among "bulls." Entrance fee for I. and II., annas eight. Prizes.—1st, Rs. 2 from fund, and 50 per cent. of entries. 2nd. 50 per cent. of entries.

A FATAL FALL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Ismail Hoosein, a Mahomedan painter, aged fifty years, residing at Old Nagpada. At 4-15 p.m., on Friday last, the deceased was standing on the cornice of a wall on the third floor of a house, in Gollu Street, and was painting a window, when the cornice gave way, and he fell down on the verandah of the adjoining house, a height of about thirty feet, sustaining serious injuries to his head and body. He was picked up unconscious, and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was discovered that he had sustained fractures of the vault of the skull, nasal bones, lower jaw, left thigh, and knee joints. He never rallied and died in about two hours and a half after admission. A verdict of death from fracture of the skull was returned by the jury.

CHORAL FESTIVAL.—The annual Choral Festival will take place, in St. Thomas' Cathedral, on Thursday next, November 30 St. Andrews' Day. Evensong will be sung at 6 o'clock. The Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis will be by C. H. Lloyd, and the anthem "Otaste and See How Gracious the Lord is," by Sir Arthur Sullivan. The sermon will be preached by the Ven. Archdeacon. Persons entitled to seats by the terms of the Trust Deed are requested to be in their places before the procession passes up to the chancel, for after the clergy and choir have reached their places, all seats will be free. Seats will be reserved for the purchasers of the Festival books, copies of which, price eight annas each, may be obtained at the Cathedral Vestry up to 12 o'clock on Thursday. All such reserved seats not occupied when the procession has passed up to the chancel will then be free.

A CASE UNDER THE CRIMINAL TRIBES' ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Manecksing Gulabsing, a detective of Ludhiana, prosecuted six persons, including two boys and one woman, of the Harni tribe, and residents of Ludhiana, who had lately been residing in Bombay, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of removing themselves from Ludhiana, where they ought to have resided, without obtaining the passes required under Section 20 of Act 27 of 1891. It appears that the accuseds were persons registered under the Criminal Tribes' Act in Ludhiana, and that they removed themselves from the country without the required passes, and came to Bombay. The accuseds admitted the offence, and said that they left their country as they were starving there. They had not supported themselves by begging in the City of Bombay. The Magistrate ordered all the accused to be sent back to Ludhiana.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Charles McCarthy, an Abkari Inspector, placed one Ramji Vithoo, Bhandari servant to a toddy-drawer, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of selling a bottle of toddy without a license from the Collector of Abkari. On Friday evening, Inspector McCarthy, on a certain information received, proceeded to an oart, at Sewree, in company of two peons and another native inspector. On arriving at the cart, in which the accused house, is situated, Mr. McCarthy gave one of the peons named Luximon, five marked copper coins, and with certain instructions, sent him in company of the native inspector to the house of the accused, from whom they purchased a bottle of toddy and after paying him the marked coins made a signal to Mr. McCarthy, who immediately rushed in the cart, and arrested the accused. A *punch* was then called, and in the presence of the *punch* the accused was searched, the marked coins being found with him. On searching the house nine gallons of toddy were found. Prisoner, on his examination by the Court, stated that he gave a bottle of toddy to the peon, but that he did not charge anything for it. The Inspector forcibly put the marked coins in his hand. He, however, admitted having been previously convicted of a similar offence. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, and the toddy ordered to be confiscated.

GOA NEWS.—A meeting of the Progressive Party was held at Marmagoa, at which it was decided that Mr. Fernando da Cunha, Advocate, should be put forth as a candidate for the circle of Salsette, at the next general election.—Of late, there have been some police exploits in Margaum. A woman carrying on her head a basket of rice was stopped by a police soldier, and in spite of her remonstrance and that of the by-standers, the soldiers walked away with the basket. The matter was brought to the notice of the Administrador, who ordered the basket to be returned. The soldiers, however, returned an insolent message to the order. The case is under investigation.—Another attempt at robbery by a soldier was frustrated by the barking of a dog, which awoke all the shopkeepers, whose cries of "thief, thief" made the miscreant take to his heels.—A cyclone passed along the West Coast, accompanied by a strong gale of wind, thunder, lightning, and rain, on the 14th instant. The storm signal was hoisted and about hundred patimars that were coasting near at hand took shelter in the Marmagoa harbour, and thus avoided a disaster. The wind was so strong that the daily passenger steamer of Messrs. Shepherd and Co. did not call at Marmagoa for three days. Fortunately, no damage was done.—Mr. T. S. Brumby, honorary secretary of the Marmagoa Railway Institute, is endeavouring to start a Co-operative Store Society.—Mr. E. S. Pemberton, Agent of the West of India P. Ry. Co., arrived by rail on the 16th instant, after a six months' furlough from Europe.—An atrocious murder has been committed, the victim being a young girl, the daughter of a farmer at Velcao. The girl had gone to tend cattle to a pound hard by. She did not return home, and a search was made for her, her brother travelling to Bombay in the quest. It appears that a baker, named Romaldo, had conceived a passion for her, but the parents would not entertain his matrimonial proposals. Romaldo kidnapped the girl, and kept her concealed for seventeen days. He took her to Marmagoa with the intention of eloping with her, but fearing detection, he proceeded to a secluded spot, and with the assistance of a Seedee and another man murdered her terribly, mutilating and cutting up her body. The corpse of the girl was discovered and the three men have been arrested. The marks of finger nails have been found about their person, indicating that the girl had a deadly struggle before she was overpowered. The outrage has produced great indignation.—A regimental school for the police was opened on the 3rd instant.—The Municipal Corporation of Panjim gave favourable report upon the fishing monopoly by steam-boats applied for by the Deputy, Mr. Christovao Pinto, and the Baron of Cumbarjuva.—The office hours have again been changed, and complaints are made by the employers.—The Bishop of Damaun had a conference with the Colonial Minister on the 21st October. His lordship was expected to leave Portugal by the beginning of the current month, via Rome to Bombay.—The rumours afloat respecting the renewal of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty appear to have had no foundation. They probably originated in an advertisement by Mr. Arcy, of the sale of salt pans belonging to him.—On the recommendation of the Patriarch Archbishop, Canon Jose Nasario Pereira has been made Dean of the Patriarchal See.—Mr. Ludgero Gomes has applied to Government for the contract for plying steam launches without any subsidy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Company of the above, Corps paraded punctually at 4 p.m., on Saturday last and proceeded to Colaba North Fort to commence the annual gun target practice.

Two floating targets had been placed in position at about 15,000 and 2,400 yards, respectively, and fire was opened at about 4-30 p.m., the ranges being estimated and subsequently verified by observing the result of each shot.

Owing, however to the very uneven and extremely soft nature of the ground on which the guns had been placed, not only was great difficulty found in laying but the practice was considerably delayed.

There were present on parade, Major G. W. Eoughton, Captain A. K. Leslie, Lieutenants J. S. Slater and L. Penny, and 51 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 2 Company fell in at the foot of the Byculla Bridge, opposite the Byculla Police Office, from whence they were conveyed to the foot of the Grant Road Bridge. Here fours were formed, and the parade of some fifty men marched to the Mahaluxmi fort, where gun detachments were formed under Sergeants Jackson and Maffat for drill on the 10-inch R. M. L. Guns. The remainder were formed up for Company drill, under Sergeant Marsland. After about half an hour's drill, the parade again assembled and marched back to the Grant Road Station, where the men were dismissed. Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Barrow were the officers on parade.

5TH COMPETITION.

	Points.
Gunner P W Jackson	17a
Hon Member Chadwick	14b
Gunner C Worman	11
Act Bomb Bisley	9
Gunner W Thompson	8
Gunner Hosburn	8

a Winner of 1st Spoon. *b* Winner of 2nd Spoon.

6TH COMPETITION.

	Points.
Sergeant W H Jackson	21a
Gunner Hickey	20b
Gunner W Griffin	18
Gunner J Reed	17
Corporal F Taylor	17
Sergeant D A Pinder	15

a Winner of 1st Spoon. *b* Winner of 2nd Spoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the parade state of Saturday last :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	...	1	...	1	4	...	16	22
B "	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	16	19
C "	...	...	1	...	1	...	12	13
D "	...	...	...	1	1	...	20	22
E "	...	...	1	1	1	...	23	26
F "	...	...	1	1	...	...	16	20
G "	...	1	1	1	...	1	31	36
H "	...	...	...	...	1	2	11	14
I "	Cadets	1	...	...	...	...	19	20
L "		...	...	1	3	...	54	58
Army Staff		1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Staff and Band		...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total..		3	5	7	5	23	3	250	296

The following officers were on parade :—Majors R. S Brown, H. A. Acworth, and T. W. C. Leathem, (Adjutant), Captains J. P. Baird, F. Peace, G. Lund, J. W. Smith, and S. Tomlinson, Lieuts. T. M. English, F. W. English, J. P. Cornforth, (Quarter-master), D. J. Sharp, and R. G. Suell, 2nd-Lieut. C. C. James, Lieut. R. A. A. Jenkins, 1st Queen's R. W. S. Vols.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following amounts have been subscribed to the above fund, in addition to those already published :—

	Rs.
His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda	500
The Hon'ble Mr W C Bonnerjee	300
The Hon'ble Mr. Basil Lang	250
Messrs Visram Ebrahim and Co	125
Mr Karsandas Natha	101
The Hon'ble Sir C Sargent	100
Dewan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin	100
Mr Jacob E Sassoon	100
Mr Ghanasham N Nadkarni	100
Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla	100
The Right Rev Dr L G Myles	50
Mr H C Kirkpatrick	50
Mr J C Anderson	50
Mr M C Apte	50
Mr S V Bhandarkar	50
Mr Sheik Adam Esufally	50
Rao Saheb Raghvendra Ramchandra	50
Dr K N Bahadurji	50
Dr M G Dadamukh	50
The Hon'ble Mr Javerilal U Yajnik	50
The Hon'ble Mr C H Setalvad	50
Prof Oswald V Muller	50
Mr D S Garud	50
Khan Bahadur Bomanji E Modi	50
Rao Bahadur C N Bhat	40
Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee	25
Mr G M Trighatti	25
Mr Kallubhai Lallubhai	25
Mr Hormusjee Dadabhoy	20
Dr Eduljee Nusserwanjee	10
Mr M P Barve	5
Mr R G Pradhan	5
Total.....Rs.	2,631
Amount previously subscribed..... "	23,226
Grand Total.....Rs.	25,857

J T HATHORNTEWAITE
FAZULBHOY VISRAM
HURKISSONDAS NURROTAMDAS
D E WACHA
N G CHANDAVARKAR
Honorary Secretaries to the Telang Memorial Fund Committee.
Nov. 25, 1893.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasions, the best application is Tollé "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Aiden.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

OWING to the recent accidents to the Indian troopships Crocodile and Serapis several alterations have been made in the trooping programme. The Crocodile will not run during the remaining part of the season. The voyage of the Serapis to Karachi on the 13th December is cancelled. She will arrive at Karachi on the 3rd January, leave on the 11th, return to Bombay on the 16th March, and leave on the 28th March. The hired transport Bothnia will arrive at Karachi on the 26th December, leave on the 2nd January, return to Bombay on the 23rd February, and leave on the 3rd March.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, including besides representatives of other Anjumans, and many of the local leaders of the Mahomedan community, was held in Lahore on the 19th instant, and the following two resolutions were unanimously carried :—(1) "That the Mahomedans of the Punjab are in complete sympathy with the aims and objects of the Mahomedan Educational Conference, and highly appreciate the services it has rendered in promoting their educational interests ; and consider that the Punjab should be well represented on it." (2) "That the Mahomedans of the Punjab consider the National Congress to be opposed to the political interests of their own community, as well as to those of the country as a whole, by creating discontent and disaffection among the people ; and they should, therefore, have nothing to do with the meeting of the Congress this year at Lahore ; and that one or two obscure persons who have consented to join it can in no sense be held to be representatives of the whole or any section of the Mahomedans of this Province."

THE question of the most feasible way of utilising the Kidderpur Docks is now seriously occupying the attention of the Government, in connection with a proposal from the Port Trust to be relieved of the interest charges on the capital cost of the dock, and a proposal from the East Indian Railway to lease the dock from the Trust on certain conditions. It is unlikely that the proposals of the Trust for relief will be complied with, but the question is one which pressess for solution, and as the Government, the Trust, the mercantile and shipping community, and the East Indian Railway, are all interested in seeing the dock put to the fullest use by trade, a decision will, we believe, soon be arrived at. It is in contemplation, we understand, to appoint a conference, in which all parties interested will be adequately represented, at which the questions at issue will be fully and finally considered.

THE Lee-Metford rifle, by the way, has stood the test in India of ten thousand rounds of black powder ball ammunition most satisfactorily, but the rifling was worn away after less than three thousand rounds of cordite. Further experiments in England are said to show that the destructive action of the new smokeless powder in the small bore rifle can be prevented.

THE Medical Officer at Hassan, writes the correspondent of a Bangalore paper, "recently made very interesting experiment with a case of snake-bite. A Mahomedan of the town was bitten by a cobra and began to show signs of collapse, when his friends brought him to the hospital. The medical officer injected strychnine four times with a short interval between each injection, and in about five hours the man was quite himself again." This method of treatment is the one recommended by Dr. A. Mueller of Melbourne.

ADMIRAL KENNEDY will arrive in Calcutta between the 5th and 7th of December in H. M. S. Boadicea. H. M. S. Redfern will accompany the flag ship.

IT will be remembered that the agitation ostensibly directed against the slaughter of kine in the Shahabad district culaminated at the end of August last in a riot at Koaths. Six Mahomedans and five Hindus were sentenced to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment each for their share in this outrage, and their appeals have been dismissed by the Sessions Judge. This exemplary punishment has had an excellent effect in allaying the excitement in South Behar. It is the more efficacious inasmuch as pecuniary fines and penalties of all sorts, including the cost of punitive police throughout Upper India are, we belive, defrayed by a central organisation which has the command of practically unlimited funds.

THE Himalaya Bank trial which commenced in the High Court on Monday, whatever its other results may be thinks the *Pioneer*, should certainly have the effect of calling the attention of Government to the monstrous anomaly produced by the jury system in the N.-W. Provinces. Even in the hands of Sir John Edge—who is beyond all question the best and quickest Judge for a case of this kind to be found in India —the case is not likely to be disposed of in less than a month : and for the whole of that time the unfortunate persons who have been drawn will be cut off from their proper occupations. If the burden fell upon them by the fair working of the law of chances, there would be nothing for it but to accept the bad luck. But it is nothing of the kind. Under the present system it is Allahabad which suffers for the sins of the whole Province ; and for those of other outlying administrations as well. The community which has to furnish jurors for these British-subject trials is no larger there than it is at Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Meerut, Dehra, Mussorie, and other places : and yet it alone has to supply the law with the means of getting through its business. To illustrate the nature of the tax we may say that we have known instances in which five Europeans out of a total of ten have been summoned from one office for a single sessions. No one objects to that form of forced labour which requires him to do a day's work for nothing for the sake of the public, provided his fellow-citizens have to do the like, but it is obviously another matter to ask the small population eligible in Allahabad to do the work of forty or fifty districts. If it is impracticable to bring outside residents into the net for their fair share of the business, then the Allahabad juror who stands for them should be paid for what he does. It is a gross meanness to make an insignificant saving in the administration of justice by imposing such a burden upon a small section of the community for no other reason than because they happen to live within hail of the High Court.

THE *Vienna Medical Journal* publishes in a prominent place a paper by Professor Edwin Klebs, formerly of Zurich University, and now of Karlsruhe, in which the inventor of "tuber culocidin," a transformation of the tuberculine of Professor Koch, gives a history of his discovery of "anti-diphtherine." He claims that this is a certain cure for diphtheria. Professor Klebs for many years filled a medical chair at the University of Prague, and is known to the medical world of Austria as a savant of unusual ability and circumspection. Professor Klebs states that in thirteen distinct cases of diphtheria, which were most carefully observed by different doctors, life was saved by the use of his anti-diphtherine, without subsequent evil consequences, and until the contrary is proved people here are not disposed to question his assertion. A number of Vienna doctors have, indeed, already prepared to experiment with Professor Kleb's new remedy, and it is to be hoped that no disappointment is in store for us, as was the case with Koch's alleged cure for consumption. In Austria diphtheria is as dreadful a scourge as consumption.

ALTHOUGH the returns relating to the World's Fair have not yet been completed it has already been definitely ascertained that the receipts cannot have fallen short of 14,000,000 dols. The chairman of finance committee reports that all obligations have been met, and that there is a cash balance in hand of 2,500,000 dols. It is expected that a sufficient sum will in the end have been realised from gate receipts and salvaged to pay working and general current expenses. Hence the stockholders, whose capital represented a total of 5,000,000 dols., upon which, however, they did not expect to realise anything will be reimbursed to the extent of 50 cents per dollar. It was understood, however, that most of them would contribute their stock to the Columbian Museum, and a careful estimate shows that 1,500,000 dols in stock will be so presented, giving that institution, with the help of other donations and subscriptions, a working capital of over 8,000,000 dols. The exhibits are being rapidly removed from the late World's Fair, but no immediate step is to be taken for the demolition of the buildings.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, the trial of the following cases was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury :—

ANOTHER DACOITY BY MAHOMEDANS.

Kassam Hassam and ten other Mahomedans, the last of whom was acquitted in a former case, were charged with committing dacoity in the shop of Goolba Ooma, a Marwaree, near the County Jail on the 11th August last. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the defence.

Further evidence called for the prosecution showed how the prisoners attacked the shop with stones, and having effected an entrance, plundered the shop and made away with the property. Several of the accused were found in the shop, and were arrested on the spot. Other persons were seen escaping with bundles of goods. The police succeeded in effecting some arrests and recovered a portion of the property on the following day. Mr. Barnett, of the police, spoke to arresting some of the accused and threatening to fire on one of them, who was escaping, if he did not stop.

His lordship, observing that Mr. Robertson was interrupting the interpreter, asked the learned counsel to desist from doing so, remarking that the practice was becoming much too common in the court.

Goolba Ooma, the complainant, on being recalled, identified some of the stolen articles which had been pledged with him. His practice was to apply *chits* with particulars to the articles pledged. Inside the clock produced in court, witness saw a *chit* bearing the name of the owner. The *chit* attached to the other clock was gone. It was there when he saw the clock before the police trial. Witness had *attar* bottles like those produced in court, and he could recognise them as his property. The ten skull caps (produced) belonged to witness. One of them bore a *chit* with the name of the owner. The two brocade turbans were also stolen from the shop. They had been pledged, and bore a *chit* with the owner's name. All the things were in the witness's shop before it was broken open on the evening of the 11th August. The three clothes (produced) were the witness's own property. The three watches and chains (produced) belonged to witness's customers and were in his shop. Six brocade skull caps also belonged to witness and were in the shop. All the *chits* attached to them were gone.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson.—If pledged articles are not redeemed within three years, we sell them off at the end of that period. I do not know the names of the owners of the caps, the *chits* attached to which are lost. Two of our books were lost in the raid, entries relating to these articles were made in the books that are lost. I told the police that the articles bore *chits*, some of which were lost. These scent-bottles are common in the bazaar, but I can say that those produced in court are mine. They were filled with attar before the robbery took place. They were pledged with me about a year and-a-half ago, and the contents got spoiled. There were in my shop about 150 or 200 watches like the three produced in court. They are Roscopf's metal watches. These jackets are like those in common use, but they were worn by me, and I can easily recognise them as mine.

At this stage the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

ARCHDEACON LEWIS ON MORAL CHARACTER.

ON Thursday evening, the Ven. Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis delivered a lecture on "Moral Character," at the Byculla Rooms, of the Young Men's Christian Association. He said the subject was immense in importance and extent. He proposed to view moral character in its relation to the individual and to society in the lump. Character could not be good when conduct was bad, yet character might be radically evil when conduct was apparently good. Conduct, however, generally speaking, might be called the letter-press of character. It was said we need "deeds not creeds" rather it should be said we need "deeds *and* creeds," i.e., noble actions, based on high principles. Thus one of the primary dogmas of Christian ethics is that the value of an action depends on the purity of its motive. Christianity purifies motives. St. Paul drew a sharp contrast between natural virtues and Christian graces. Christianity developes natural virtues into Christian graces. The incarnation meant nothing less than the elevation of human nature into union with the divine. Thus the graces of Christian charity were different from the natural virtue of benevolences, purity, honesty, courage—all different in the Christian from that which they were in the nobler savages, the virtuous brethren, or that strange perplexing paradoxical phenomenon, the good yet godless man. But natural virtues and Christian graces were not incompatible—to be spiritual a man must not exclude his human elements—let him be striving because he is a man, but "in the Lord" because he is a Christian man. A high tone of moral character is the condition of liberty, because "whoso committeth sin is the servant of sin." Liberty was really what it claimed to be, when coupled with obedience and checked by law and duty. It did not depend on nationality, but merely on character. To be able to answer truly the question "Am I free?" they must answer honestly the question "What is my character?" They must remember that moral character was subject to the constant operation of the law of growth, i.e., of movement and that in one of two directions, development or degeneration. But the moral character of the individual was a factor in the formation of the character of the society in which he lived. Each in his measure was responsible for the tone of society, which is the tone of the majority. To bear this in mind was to solve the many perplexing social problems of the day. We were inheritors of the character formed by the principles of our forefathers, we were fashioning a legacy to be handed to posterity. "One man cannot get the world right, but he can do a man's work towards it." The moral character which he had sketched was the character of a Christian gentleman. To write Esquire after their name might give them the title, but not the character of a gentleman. If a man was pure, honest, and truthful, did not fear to serve God and confess Him, if he paid his debts, and honoured and protected women, then of him it might be said at death—

And thus he bore without abuse
That grand old name of gentleman.
Defamed by every charlatan
And soiled by all ignoble use.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

THE ASHBURNER FAMILY HOUSE AT KHETWADY.

DADABHOY CURSETJEE BHANDUPWALA VS. CHUNDA RAMJEE.

THIS suit is brought against the defendant by one of the sons of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Bhandupwala, to recover possession of the Ashburner's family house at Khetwadi, on the grounds that the property was set apart in trust for the purpose of maintaining the fire-temple at Khetwady belonging to his grand-father, the late Cowasjee Maneckjee Bhandupwala, out of its income. Cowasjee Maneckjee by a declaration in the year 1832 when he consecrated the fire-temple and made it over for the use of the Parsee community in the presence of a large gathering of Parsees, had devoted the property in trust for maintaining his fire-temple out of its income. Subsequently this property was mortgaged by Cursetjee Cowasjee's administrators, his three elder sons, to the defendant, who had knowlage that the property was devoted in trust. Ultimately, in an administration suit brought by Cursetjee's eldest son Hormusjee, one of the administrators, the property was sold by the High Court, in an auction sale, to the defendant. On the 13th instant, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the defendant, moved the Court to have the suit taken off the file on the ground that the plaint disclosed no cause of action to the plaintiff. The Honourable the Advocate General, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, opposed the motion. His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, refused the application with costs.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

THE hearing of the suit for restitution of conjugal rights brought by Perozshah Merwanjee against Dhunbaijee, daughter of Pallonjee Canjibhoy Randeria, for restitution of conjugal rights, was resumed at a sitting of the court, on Saturday last, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and eleven delegates. The enquiry, as on a previous occasion, was conducted with closed doors. The following delegates assisted his lordship in the trial :—Messrs. Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Jehangir Byramjee Murzban, Shapurjee Jivajee Vatcha, Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Nanabhai Rustomjee Ranina, Dinshaw Muncherjee Panthakee, Shums-ul-Ulama Dustoor Peshotum Byramjee Sanjana, and Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the petitioner ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Russell and Mr. Manekshaw, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the respondent. At the close of the enquiry, the delegates, having retired for consultation for a few minutes, returned a verdict in favour of the respondent by a majority. His lordship, agreeing with the majority, dismissed the suit with costs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Schooner Amuzade, 107 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mozambeque (3rd October) with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W S Corran, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with duty paid salt and a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, 2,698 tons, Captain, F A Lovell, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Rangoon, (8th November), via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr P Betty as a cabin and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J Robertson arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Wood, Mr Beaumont, Mr Shepherd, Mr and Mrs Rustomjee and child, Mr and Mrs Corner and child, Mr Gondamul, Mr Sobrain, and 191 deck.

THE s s Darins, 2,129 tons, Captain John Curry, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Sidney (20th October), via Colombo, with 580 horses, 1 cow, 1 calf, 9 sheep, and the following passengers :—Mr Warren, Mr and Mrs Tulloch, Mr and Miss Tulloch five grooms, and five stoways. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Stewart and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, Captain T J Grier, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr S M Muir, Col Rowlandson, Captain Firwin, Mr W Graves, Mr and Mrs P D Rielly, 11 children, Mr and Mrs F W Barker, Mr Hussein Bin Mahomed, Mr Sayed Hussan Efandee, Mr Maya Sheet and 65 deck.

THE McIver Line s s Etolia 2,113 tons, Captain Rowlands Jones, arrived in harbour on Friday night, from Liverpool (25th October) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Wood, Mrs Wardrop, Mrs. L. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Major L and Mrs Meade, Colway, Miss Hampton, Miss Becher, Mr and Mrs Low and 2 children, Miss Burgess, Miss Kinsey, Rev and Mrs B Mitchell, Miss Tate, Mrs Skinner, Miss Brown, Miss L Dulcre, Mrs Chetham, and Mr Corltharst. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixod and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers for Italian Steamer D Balduino, Captain E. DeNegri, arrieved on the 25th instant :—From Genoa.—Capt and Mrs Mosse and infant, Mr and Mrs Balio, Mrs and Miss Condon, Capt Campbell, Major Annesley, Col. Mrs and Miss Howey, Mrs Lindsay, Mrs Justice Fulton, Miss Fulton, 1 child and ayah, Mr Hunt, Col Grierson, Col and Mrs Birck Revd Mrs and Miss Robins, Col and Mrs Stopford Mrs Simpson, one Lady Companian and one European nurse, Mrs Charles, Mr Carter George, Miss Habert, Mr and Mrs Herbert, Mr Morgan, Mr R T Chilusholm, Mr Hauser Eugene, Mr and Mrs Crouch and child Mr and Mrs G Inzoli, three children and European nurse, Mis Colonello Vergina, Mr and Mrs Sorabsha Revd Alory and to Friends, Mr and Mrs Grant, Mr G B Cilento, Mr Carlo Rosso, Mr Mayer and 3 Companions, Mr Carlo Thieune, Mr. Lockart, and Mr and Mrs L Herbert From Naples.—Mr and Mrs Lytle, Mr Del Tufo, Mr Gordon and Mr Laurence. From Portsaid—2 Sisters of Charity and 11 Deak. From Aden Dr and Mrs Mistry, 3 children and 60 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Malwa, 1,694 tons, Commander H S Blackburn, arrived in harbour on Saturday night from Shanghai (4th November), with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Yokohama—Major and Mrs Farmer. From Kobe—Mr A D Abbless. From Hongkong—Mrs Watling Mr A G Craighead. From Colombo—H E the Delicate Apte Mr Zaliski, Rev F Fasenelle. Rev W Benziger, Mr Gentles, Mr F Honneger, Mr H Bertschinger Mr P Walker Mr H Fryer, Mr G Semikar Mr E John and Miss Baillee from Sydney.—Mr J Tayler, Mr and Mrs Burnand and child, Mr J W Bricrly, Mr H E Browne. From Melbourne Mr de Carrey Hamilton. From Adelaide—Miss Landon and Mr F M Bartholomeu. From K G Sound—Mr and Mrs Fryer and Miss Lunt. From different ports —18 deck.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Salat Sinki-Western approach to Sigapore New Harbour :—On the 1st December, 1893 the Lightship Ajax on the Ajax Shoal will be removed. It will be replaced by a red buoy with a bell on it.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Etolia (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Oct 25.
25	Darins (s)	Curry	Sidney, Oct 20.
	Aniaade (sehr)	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi.
	D. Balduino (s)	DeNegri	Genoa, Nov

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4. FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CINNAMON, SAGO, CHINA BRASS LEAVES, SCALES, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. MacLeod, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and *in re* Raghowjee Hemraj, an insolvent, traded under his own name as a grocer, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., at Chinch Bander and Oomercarry First Row, in a godown (next to S-th Pirbaoy Dungee), consisting cases of cinnamon, China brass leaves, bags of sago, sangjira, ambahuldi, kooljun, moodas of cinnamon flower, dry ginger, zugar, gulal, beam scales, weights, mehta boxes, clock, pictures, pillows, brass lamp, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 27, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35. HUMMUM STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. ENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Tamarind Lane, Sindar's Building Fort—

Photographic kit and apparatus (original property of Messrs. P. Vuccino and Co.), consisting of Dallmeyer's Voigtlander and Daviet lenses; Goodman's and Meagher cameras, with stands of all sizes; 20 by 2, 14 by 14, 15 by 12, 8 by 6½.

A large number of studio furniture, back-grounds, bainstrades, fancy studio chairs and tables, head-rests, carpets, imitation flower-pots, barnishers, travelling studio tents.

English-made printing frames, with plate glass, porcelain, enamelled, and paper mache dishes; measure and photo cutting glasses, chemicals, scales, photo-frames, show cases, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS STATION AT WARI BUNDER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Company Goods Station, at Wari Bunder:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c. Also on account and at the risk of whomsoever it may concern—

1 case pictures in frames (oleographs of Hindoo Divinities) under Wari Bunder to Nidavanda, No. 3 of 18-93. Sender: The Canara and Mysore Trading Company, Bombay; Consignee, selves.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases fine Persian lawns.
1 " green cambrics.
3 " white naulls.
1 " bleached yarn.
1 " coloured book-muslin.
2 bales coloured blankets.
5 cases white gauze.
100 drums Banner's Patent turpentine.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Indian Work baby long and short frocks, handkerchiefs, mantel piece, border cloth, stamped cushion filloselle, knitting and crewel silk, fife lace yarn, Roman satin, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 27, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22. APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst. at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Police Office,—

A quantity of unclaimed goods and property.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by "John Roberts," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, choice table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of P. A. REDDIE, Esq., and other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge," best electroplated ware, Cutch work silver ware, glassware, crown, Derby, lim-ares and transparent porcelain ware, very handsome brass three-lights Hinks's patent duplex hanging kerosine lamps, especially brought out from England, Ditmar's table lamps, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, beautiful school of art ware and majolica table ornaments, a first-rate singer's sewing machine, a handsome strong English built single seated office brougham on C spring, a pair of fast-trotting Arab horses, both going in single and double harness, a set of brass mounted English double harness. Also 500 plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Mr. and Mrs. PHIPSON.

Catalogues ready. Goods now on view. Rooms lighted daily till 7 p.m.

N.B.—The plant will be sold, at 7-30 a.m., on the same day.

BONA-FIDE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at Ridge Road, near All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, the household furniture and effects, the property of T. W. PEARSON, Esq., the same comprising furniture of Deschamps, Mackenzie and others, dinner and dessert services, plated ware, lamps, bed with English mattresses, pictures by Van Ruth, Hamilton, Maxwell and others, English-built brougham, b. w. gelding, plants, ferns, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 4th proxino, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba, old and unserviceable stores, consisting of horse shoes, nails, cast-iron, scrap leather, gunny bags, paint, oil cans, farrier's rasps and files, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 27, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 Wheeler and Wilson's system sewing machine, No. 1, complete with table stands and all assessories.
1 Original process hand sewing machine.
1 Saxonia Optima hand sewing machine.
2 horse boxes with slings.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Clio—

50 drums cylinder oil.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdool Kadur Allybhoy—

1 case John Mitchell's steel pens.
73 reams foolscap paper.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built light victoria,
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light and neat dog-cart.
1 serviceable second hand landau.

The property of a deceased gentleman—1 glass-fronted double seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.

At the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., the property of a Deceased Solicitor of the High Court, now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN BORA STREET, AT LOWER COLABA.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Lakhma Tolia and Co., and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Bai Ooma Doorga Malbaran, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of the February, 1891, the following properties, viz:—

LOT 1.

All that piece of Fazundari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Bora Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of several tenants of mortgagor, and assessed by the Municipality under A ward No. 739 and Street Nos 12, 14, and 16 and is standing in the name of the mortgagor, containing by admeasurement 78 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Bora Street, and beyond that by the house of Sorabjee Eduljee, on the west by a public passage, and beyond that by the house of Purmanund Kanjee, on the north by the property of the mortgagor, and on the south by the property of Bera Doctor Moosakhan.

LOT 2.

All that piece of Fazundari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Hamalwady or Bora Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under A ward No. 740, and Street No. 18, containing by admeasurement 39 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Bora street or Hamalwady, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the house of the mortgagor, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Ungersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE of surplus plant and machinery belonging to Messrs. Glover and Co., Contractors for Tansa Works, at Atgaon.

On TUESDAY, the 5th December, at 11 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Atgaon, the following plant and machinery, viz., blocks of tiles, steel and iron trolly wheel, axles and pedestals, trollies with steel frames, bellows of sizes, English steel hammers, small and large sootkies, steel butts, quarry and ballast hammers, carpenters' and miscellaneous tools, picks and powrahs, iron tanks, road lorry with cast iron wheels 5 tons, bullock tongs, Avery's 5 feet beam scale with tripod and weights, boiler tubes, tables, chairs, almirahs, &c.

Terms.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance should be paid and the machinery removed within three days from the day of sale.

GRAND OUTRIGHT SALE
of
CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

On THURSDAY, the 7th December next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (first floor) in Marine Street, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Munshi Hussenoor Imamsaheb, a large collection of China and Japanese curiosities, consisting of hand-painted large size flower jars, vases, card trays, small trays, powder and toilet boxes, flower-holders, silk scarfs, handkerchieves, &c.

The property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 25, 1893.

THE HONOURABLE DADABHAI NAOROJI RECEPTION FUND.

GENTLEMEN desirous of Subscribing to the HONOURABLE DADABHAI NAOROJI Reception Fund, are requested to send in the amount of their Subscription to the Bank of Bombay or to the Honorary Secretaries.

The amount of each Subscription is not to exceed Rupees Fifteen.

HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
GORDHUNDAS KHATAO MAKUNJI,
EBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
DARASHA R. CHICHGAR,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN who have SUBSCRIBED to the above FUND are requested to send in the amounts of their Subscriptions at an early date to the Bank of Bombay, or to the Honorary Treasurer.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
D. E. WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Hon. Secretaries.

HURKISSONDAS NURROTAMDAS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

THE "NE-PLUS-ULTRA" ENTERTAINMENT.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER,
and
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER,
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
DIRECTOR .....MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.
The Success of the Century, the great modern Burlesque,
"IN TOWN,"
IN 2 ACTS.
GIGANTIC SUCCESS OF
"JEANETTE,"
and
THE CAN-CAN DANCERS,
and
THE ROWDY-DOWDY CREW.
Enthusiastic Reception of The Call Boy,
Three Encores for
MILORD SIR SMITH,
and the Up-to-date
SONGS AND DANCES.
Captain Arthur Coddington .....Mr. P. W. Willard.
Shrimp (Call Boy at the Ambiguity) .....Mr. Harry Hall.
AND
Lord Clanside, The Duke's Son .....Miss Vera Patey.
Waiters, Guests, Chambermaids, Burlesque Actors and Actresses, &c., &c.
ACT I.
VESTIBULE OF THE CARAVANSERAI HOTEL.
ACT II.
GREEN ROOM AT THE AMBIGUITY THEATRE.
THE WILLARD CO.'S ORCHESTRA,
Under the Direction of
MR. EDGAR HAINES.

PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1. Military and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Third and Back Seats.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., LD.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER,
1st time in India of
SOLOMON AND GRUNDY'S GREAT OPERA,
"THE VICAR OF BRAY."

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"THE EARL MISA."

THIS Spanish Nobleman's Vineyards are now to some extent productive of Wine used for distillation, because of the scarcity of really genuine French Cognacs. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely *pure*, and may be called Invalid's Brandy.

We can supply it for Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
BEYNON & CO.

AUSTRALIAN
HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!
FOR SALE: Cheap.

JAS. CAVANAGH'S HORSES are now arranged at his Stables, Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables. It is acknowledged that Mr. CAVANAGH has the Best Bred lot of Horses, landed in Bombay, for years, consisting of all Colors, Teams and Well-matched pairs. Mr. Cavanagh would advise Gentlemen requiring Horses to give him a call as he intends to sell, and will not refuse any offer in reason.

J. CAVANAGH, Colaba.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL,
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

LONDON financial quotations through Reuter were unchanged yesterday, with the exception of an advance of ¼ per cent., in Rupee Securities, at £66¾, and some movement in the market rates of discount, that on short London Bills having been advanced ¼ per cent., to 2 3/8 per cent., while, on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper it was reduced to the same extent at 2⅜ per cent. Paris quotations for French Rentes and Exchange in London were also unaltered. The Indian Council allotted half a lakh of extra Bills in Madras, yesterday, at 1s. 3 9-32d., and two lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay, at 1s. 3 5-16d., these rates showing an advance of 1-32d. and 1-16d. respectively, upon those previously obtained. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight remained, at 1s. 3 1-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of only £10,000 in Silver, to Calcutta. The price of Bar Silver in New York was still nominal; with demand Exchange on London half-a-cent. lower, at 4·85¼ dollars.

To-day, London Stock Exchange quotations have remained unaltered, and the only fresh financial item is a decline of ¼d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 32 3/8d. per oz. From New York, the quotation for the metal still comes nominal; demand Exchange on London having further receded ¼ cent to 4·85¼.

No fresh quotations for Wheat or Seeds were wired by Reuter under yesterday's date. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,690,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indian *nil*. The spot price of ready Americans remained at 4¼d. per lb.; but in East Indian Cotton Bengals of all grades were 1-16d. lower. American Arrivals declined 1-64d., the extreme quotations being 4 3/8d. for November deliveries, and 4 13-32d. for March-April. The day's Imports were heavy at 30,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Cotton at Havre declined yesterday 1¼ franc in "Good" Oomra, and a franc in "Fine" Broach, at fcs. 45, and 52½, respectively.

There has been a further change in Liverpool Cotton prices to-day; and the market closed steady this afternoon; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; the Sales having been 8,000 bales, and the Imports 47,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained quiet but steady.

The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 9,000 bales more than in the week preceding at 62,000 bales; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 2,000 bales less at 61,000 bales. The week's Imports were 10,000 bales more at 110,000 bales. The total stock had increased during the week by 40,000 bales, yesterday's comparative figures showing a decrease of 318,000 bales and of 145,000 bales, as against those last year and the year before, respectively at the same time. The total Visible Supply had increased by 170,000 bales; but of Surats there were 9,000 bales less in sight; the figures which we give below showing, in the total Supply for all Europe, a falling off of 40,000 bales and of 119,000 bales, compared with last year and 1891, respectively, and in the case of East Indian Cottton a decrease of 30,000 bales, and 64,000 bales, in the same comparison. Spot American Cotton in Liverpool was at the same level yesterday as on the previous Friday; but Arrivals had advanced 1-32d. to 3-64d. during the week; the ready rate having been ⅛ per lb. lower than at the same time last year, though the same as in 1891.

At 8 1/8 cents per lb., Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday; but February Futures were 6 points lower, at 8·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 50·000 bales, making the week's total considerably more than in the corresponding week last year, though somewhat less than the figures in the year before; the increase and decrease this season, compared with last year and the year before being, respectively, 206,000 bales and 765,000 bales.

To-day, the price of Futures for February has further receded 7 points, to 8·08 cents, the spot price being unchanged. The receipts at the Ports are 54,000 bales, going against 34,000 bales last year and 31,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is 3,490,000 bales, compared with 3,120,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	291,000	233,000	311,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	156,000	118,000	146,000
" " Continent.....	106,000	79,000	110,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	2,677,000	2,471,000	3,442,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	856,000	957,000	1,248,000
" " to Continent do. ..	769,000	575,000	781,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,040,000	1,046,000	1,206,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	3,730,000	3,770,060	3,849,000
" Surats	144,000	174,000	208,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	852,000	1,170,000	996,810
" London	6,000	5,000	9,000
American Afloat	280,000	380,000	395,000
East Indian, "	10,000	6,000	10,000
Total ...	1,248,000	1,561,000	1,400,810
Price of Mid.-Americans	4¼d.	5¼d.	4¼d.
" Good Dholleras	3¾d.	4¼d.	3¾d.
Difference	¾d.	1d.	¾d.

The local Cotton Market has been quiet in tone to-day, and prices have declined Re. 1 per candy all round. Exporters have bought only 200 bales of ready New Bengal, at Rs. 177-85; but the Mills have taken 2,300 bales in all, consisting of 350 Veerumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 190½; 300 Ujein, at Rs. 150-60; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 134-46; 150 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 167-71; and 100 each, of Julgaum, at Rs. 160; Compta, at Rs. 165; Bhilvada Ginned, at Rs. 171; Sheagaum Ginned, at Rs. 172, and Barsee, at Rs. 179, all old stuff; and 400 ready New Chaligaum, at Rs. 181½; 200 each of Puchara, at Rs. 183; and Julgaum, at Rs. 188-91 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day, a small export business having been reported in the former, and a moderate business in the latter; but prices in both are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce with Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,777 bales.
Wheat	15,126 cwts.
Linseed	6,336 "
Rapeseed	874 "
Gingelly	11,074 "
Poppyseed	784 "
Groundnuts	914 "
Castorseed	1,679 "
Rice	4,381 "

Freights are unchanged. Charters are reported of one steamer, for December loading, to Marseilles, 15s.; and of two steamers, for January loading, for one picked Contenental port, at 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling, at 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 3 7-32 to ¼d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3¼d. Demand, a fair amount of Merchants' Bills coming out to-day for future delivery; and for Bank remittance, we have heard of ready rates being done far in into 1894, though 1s. 3¼d. Telegraphic has been again offering for the intermediate months, say, January-April transfer, without attracting any buyers, Council Bills and Wire Transfers having been placed at enhanced rates, as above chronicled, indicating that rates rest now in a great measure with Government, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....1s. 3¼d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic .....1s. 3 7-32d. to ¼d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.....1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Credits	3 do. .....1s. 3 7-16d.	"
Francs	3 months' sight 1-62	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at ¼ per cent. advance on last evening's closing quotations for Fours, say at 105 1-8 for cash; 105 1-16 for the coming settlement, and 104¾ for the early January account, and though the market has been dull throughout the day these rates were maintained to the end. For the new 3½ per Cents 94¾ has been quoted.

SHARES.—There has again been some movement in Cotton Mill Scrip, chiefly in sellers' favour, and we note an advance of Rs. 25 in Madras United; Rs. 15 each in Coorla, Jivraz Balloo, and Manockji Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Lakmidas; Morarji Gokuldas, and Sunderdas; and of Rs. 5 each in Imperial, Alliance, and Khatao Mucanji; but a decline of Rs. 10 each in Bombay, National, and Sun, at our revised quotations. Esplanade Press are Rs. 2½ lower. Bombay Burma Trading are Rs. 75 higher for the first issue.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PERKINS—November 9, at Mandalay, the wife of Captain Norman C Perkins, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Burma Commission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ELLES—PEARSE—November 21, at Christ Curch, Rawalpindi, by the Revd H J Spence Gray, Chaplain of Murree, assisted by the Revd H W T Plowman, Captain Arthur Warre Elles, K O Yorkshire L I, son of Major-General Sir W K Elles, K C B, to Janet, third daughter of the Revd J G Pearse, Rector of All Hallows on the Wall, Exeter.

DEATH.

BOWDEN—November 15, at Chettipetta, Alice Amelia daughter of E S Bowden, aged 20.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1893.

LORD HARRIS at the invitation of the Chiefs of Kathiawar has just performed an interesting ceremonial at Rajkot. The occasion was the opening of a fine building, erected by the contributions of the Chiefs to commemorate the presence in Kathiawar of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, while Commander-in-Chief of the Presidential Army—an historical institution which will require in a week or two a memorial to show that it had once existed—and the services of two other British Officers well-known and beloved in the Province. The Connaught Durbar Hall occupies the centre of the building, which, with a museum commemorative of Colonel Watson, and a Library, bearing the name of Colonel Lang will be known as the Memorial Institute. The Institute was originally intended to commemorate the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, in honour of which the Chiefs subscribed a sum of nearly two lakhs to be expended on a Durbar Hall and a Museum. The urgent need of a supply of pure water for Rajkot induced the Chiefs to consent to the money being laid out on the construction of Water-Works, which bear the name of the Victoria Jubilee. This new project was successfully carried out and the works were formally opened by the Political Agent, Sir Charles Ollivant, last year. The first proposal was, however, received in an improved form at the suggestion of Sir Charles. The Chiefs and the Kathiawar public subscribed a considerable sum to erect a museum as a memorial to Colonel Watson, who died in 1889, after being connected with the Province for twenty-five years, during which he identified himself with its prosperity and progress, and made himself greatly beloved. It was suggested that the money available should be supplemented by further contributions to erect a memorial institute on a scale sufficient to fulfil several purposes. It was decided to erect a building, combining under the same roof a Durbar Hall, a Museum, and a Public Library, of which the Lang Library, which was very inadequately housed, should be the nucleus. The work has been accomplished by the united efforts of the Chiefs themselves. A capacious and stately durbar is of course required for public ceremonials, which the Chiefs, of the Province attend together in pomp from time to time, for the reception of the Princes of the blood, and other distinguished visitors, for investitures, and the like. Such a hall of audience has been designed and erected by Mr. R. B. Booth, C. E., and Agency Engineer. The structure forms an imposing ensemble in cut stone, standing in a beautiful garden which is in many respects an admirable adjunct to the museum, for many beautiful stone carvings rescued from destruction in various outlying parts of the Province have been effectively displayed about the grounds, where they are protected from risk of destruction or injury.

The function at which Lord Harris assisted on Friday last was brilliant and imposing. All the principal Chiefs were present with their picturesque following. The popular Maharajah of Bhownugger, on behalf of all the Chiefs of Kathiawar, in an appropriate and graceful speech, requested His Excellency to open the building. The Institute, His Highness justly said, perpetuates the kindly recollections which Kathiawar retain of the Duke of Connaught and the two other distinguished British officers, who had lived and died amongst them. The Connaught Durbar Hall proves to be admirably adapted for its special purpose, and forms an appropriate setting for pomp and pageantry. Sicilian marble has an effective part in the decoration of the floor, but the structure as a whole is built of the excellent sand stone, for which Kathiawar is famous. The quarries of Vankaner, which supplied this particular stone, are only twenty-five miles from Rajkot. The abundance of the excellent raw material which lends itself to the skilful chisels of the Rajkot artisans, famous as stone-masons and carpenters, has enabled Mr. Booth to erect the building at less than half the cost a similar structure in Bombay would have involved. The marbles from Italy, which are to be seen in the handsome mosaic of the floor and the white steps by which the dais is approached, were imported in preference to utilising the Kathiawar marbles, because it is more economical to work the finer-grained marble than the coarser and harder blocks of the country. There is, however, a future for the Kathiawar marbles; it will not be the fault of the Rajkot masons if they are not more fully utilised, for they are indefatigable in experimenting with them. The most interesting collections in the museum are the samples of building stone and marble from the different States. Porebunder stone, to which every building in Bombay owes so much of its lightness and nearly all its carvings, is to be found over three-fourths of Kathiawar. The convenience of shipment at the port of Porebunder has induced importers to bring stones from the quarries in that immediate neighbourhood; but excellent white sand stone of similar quality is to be found in many other localities. The handsome Porebunder pillars supporting the large galleries of the Watson Museum come from Vankaner. Junagadh and Jamnagar display many fine specimens of marble as does also Gondal with limestone and sand stone. A fine model of the Memorial Institute has been sent to the museum from the State of Dhrangadhra. The Durbar Hall, the museum, and the library are each carved out of a solid block of sandstone, every detail being accurately reproduced. The Bandstand, in carved stone, one of the most conspicuous ornaments of the institute gardens, has been carved by the workmen of the country from a sketch of one of the oldest example of Hindu work in Kathiawar. Innumerable figures, which in the original were nude, and therefore inappropriate, have been replaced by the inventiveness of each individual mason, who sketched out in pencil athletes, soldiers, British sportsmen gun in hand, English ladies going to church with their prayer books in infinite variety, and a naive confidence in Ruskin's principles that decorative architecture owes everything to the initiative of the individual workman. This unique bandstand is the gift of the Thakore Saheb of Gondal. The most effective features of the garden, created out of a most unpromising river-bed, are the trophies of ancient Hindu architecture, dug out from mounds of rubbish in different parts of the Province. Five elephants fighting show that two thousand years ago the Hindu sculptor knew very well how to put vigour and life into his work. The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi has enabled the Agency Engineer to construct a very picturesque conservatory, the entrance to which is composed of carvings, rescued from the *debris* of famous temples ruined eight hundred years ago by the first Mahomedan Conqueror who visited India. How long the buildings had stood before Mahomed of Ghazni appeared on the scene it is impossible to say. The Watson Museum and the institute gardens will prove of the greatest assistance to archæological investigation by preserving in a conveniently central position valuable fragments of old sculptures and rare inscriptions, which were perishing from neglect and ill-usage in the wilder parts of the country.

One of the most honourable characteristics of the Chiefs of Kathiawar who have combined to erect the Memorial Institute is the generous emulation with which they contribute adjuncts that enhance the usefulness and attractiveness of the institute. Mr. Frank Brooks having made drawings from the life of Kathiawar lions the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh is defraying the cost of having a pair of Gir lions sculptured and placed at the entrance of the museum. Mr. Brooks's palette has been utilised in the portraits of the twenty-eight Princes which adorn the Durbar Hall. He has also painted admirable likenesses of Lord Harris, Sir Charles Ollivant, Colonel Hancock, the Acting Political Agent. The portrait of Mr. Booth rightly finds its place on the walls of the building, which he designed and erected with so much talent. Over the dais are three Royal portraits, for which the Chiefs specially subscribed. The centre shows a full length representation of Her Majesty by Macbeth Raeburn after the famous presentment of the Queen by Angeli. On the right is the full length portrait of the late Duke of Clarence, who visited Kathiawar during his tour to India—the artist is Mr. A. Soord. On the left is a portrait of the Duke of Connaught by Mr. C. L. Burns. The Lang Library, which commemorates Colonel W. Lang, contains several interesting portraits. That officer was Political Agent from 1846 to 1859, when Kathiawar was so little advanced that it was due to his private liberality that the first girls' school was established in the Province. He was an administrator of a type now almost extinct, working according to his view of the necessities of the case and troubling himself little about rules and regulations. He was suited to the time and the people and did excellent work in his day and generation. His memory was commemorated by the establishment of the first Library ever established in Kathiawar. His portrait hangs on the wall of the new Library as does also the portrait of the first Political Resident in Kathiawar. The commemmorative tablet of the gallant young Lieutenant Gordon and the sowars who perished with him when breaking up a band of dacoits a year since will find a suitable place in a panel of the Library wall. The Library will fulfil another function. The ladies of the station will be admitted to a sub-division of the Library set apart for reading and conversation. Thus the Memorial Institute at Rajkot will combine, with its other civilising and formative agencies some of that social charm which the Royal Bombay Yacht Club has known how to associate with the advancement of yachting and the diffusion of a taste for nautical adventure.

APPARENTLY resenting the appellation of "the Benighted Presidency," Lord Connemara, when Governor of Madras, set Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghavaiyengar to work to examine whether the economic condition of the Madras Presidency had improved or deteriorated during the last forty years. In prosecuting his inquiries, the Dewan was to pay especial attention to the condition of the agricultural classes, and further, in preparing his report, to say whether if there had been any improvement, it was proceeding on the right lines. The Dewan Bahadur recently completed his memorandum, and this has been published by the Madras Government with a long Order in review thereof. Rarely has such an opportunity been given to a native of India to deal with so extensive a period of history, and it may have been expected that the Dewan would have been contented to write exclusively on the four decades last past. But, no. He seizes the opportunity to go further back than the memory of the oldest inhabitant could possibly carry him, and commences by describing the condition of the people in former centuries, the Government of whose former Rulers, he assures us, was generally oppressive. When, after traversing the comparatively dark ages, he does come more nearly within the legitimate scope of his allotted task, Mr. Raghavaiyengar tells us that improvement has been effected on all sides, and in conceivable directions. Prior to 1852, there had been five successive periods of famine in thirty years. Trade has been hampered by want of communication, metallic roads were unknown, and wheel traffic except for short distances did not exist. Real progress began fifty, not forty, years ago. The discovery of gold in Australia and California, the Crimean War, all tended to enliven trade and the demand for Indian commodities. The American Civil War brought about greater activity in Indian cotton, the result being that silver flowed into the country and large loans for the construction of railways and other Public Works were raised in England, and half of the total amount, it is believed, was expended in wages. Currency was replenished and the price of Indian produce rose to three times what they had been before 1850. Administrative reforms were introduced about the same time. The police was organised upon a new footing, the Settlement Department was constituted for the purpose of alleviating the heavy burdens on land, and of removing inequalities of assessments, the revenue and magisterial establishments were revised, village accounts simplified, and, above all, an enormous impetus was given to the construction of public works, notably works of irrigation. The progress of Madras began then, and notwithstanding several serious drawbacks, and notably the famine of 1876-78, the cost of which was eight millions sterling, steady progress has ever since been made. He admits that the condition of the people is not so good as Government could wish for, he says the great majority of the population is very poor when judged by

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question from Sir George Chesney, said that when the Navy Estimates were presented, it would be found that further ship-building was intended at an early date, and everything would be done to avoid delay. Mr. Gladstone re-affirmed the necessity that existed for maintaining British Naval Supremacy.

THE HALL MARKS QUESTION.

Mr. Mundella, replying to a question in the Commons, said he was unable to promise to introduce a bill for the abolition of Hall Marks as the majority of the trade were against such a step.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgway has been appointed Governor of the Isle of Man.

THE PAMIRS QUESTION.

The *Standard* correspondent at St. Petersburg says that Russia is pleased at the success of Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission to the Amir, hoping that an agreement between Russia and England for the delimitation of the Pamirs will thereby be facilitated.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 25, (MIDNIGHT).

The Employers' Liability Bill has been read a first time in the House of Lords.

MR. GLADSTONE INDISPOSED.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering from insomnia, and has been ordered to Brighton for a short rest.

THE PURSUIT OF LOBENGULA.

CAPETOWN, Nov. 25.

The pursuit of Lobengula is a more difficult task than was at first supposed, as it is necessary to forward a convoy with provisions after the pursuers, thus causing some delay.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 25.

Public opinion in Italy demands the formation of a Ministry with Signor Crispi as Premier.

King Humbert is consulting with Signor Crispi and other leading politicians.

Further excitement has been caused by the publication of an official list of Senators and Deputies having pecuniary relations with the banks. The list includes the name of Signor Crispi.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Nov. 25.

The French Cabinet have tendered their resignation in consequence of the vehement attacks made on them in the Chamber for concealing the fact that three Radical members of the Ministry had already resigned.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The death is announced of Mr. William Courtenay.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

BANQUET TO LORD HARRIS.

DEPARTURE FOR AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, Nov. 26.

Yesterday morning, Lord Harris witnessed an assault-at-arms, and distributed the prizes. He attended the races in the afternoon. The Thakore of Palitana's Aziz won the Gondal Cup; Mr. Littleton's Bittern got the Jamnagar's Grand National; while Mr. Waddington's Czarina, the Morvi Challenge Cup; Mr. Littleton's Soheil, the Kattywar Hunt Steeplechase; Rana Shri Jalamsingh's Alert won Challenge Shield; and Colonel Steven's Rocket the Agency Cup.

Last night the Governor was entertained at a banquet by the Chiefs of Kathiawar at the Guests' camp. The following gentlemen were present:—

Government House Party: His Excellency the Governor, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., Private Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Military Secretary; Surgeon-Major Martin, Medical Officer, Captain E. H. Cox, A.-D.-C.; Lord Henry Scott; Hon. Hugh Campbell; and Mr. L. Brassey.

Other Guests: Colonel and Mrs. Biddulph, Colonel G. E. Hancock, Brigadier-General Nicholson, C.B., A.-D.-C., Colonel, Mrs., and the two Misses Stevens and Miss Percy Smith, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Banks, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Barker, Mr. F. C. O. Beaman and Mrs. and Miss Beaman, Major Fenton, Mr. C. W. Waddington, Major and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. W. T. Morrison, C.S., Mr. J. L. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. W. H. White, Captain Scallon, D.S.O., Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Captain M. T. Lyde, Captain and Mrs. O'Donnell, Captain and Mrs. Ashby and Miss Hewitt, Captain Broome, Captain and Mrs. Hyde Cates, Captain Morgan, Captain and Mrs Forbes, Captain and Mrs. Cahusac, Captain Knox, Captain Whyte, Captain Merewether, Mr. H. C. Knox, Surgeon-Captain and Mrs. Cullings, Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Baillie, Mr. Beaty, Mr. and Mrs. Luard, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll and Miss Lys, Mr. and Mrs. MacClelland, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Booth, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Hawes, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Souter, Dr. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Bourne Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Tarkhad, Mr. Templer, Mr. Beadle, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Wadya, Mr. S. N. Pandit, Mr. Murray, Mr. Dennys, Mr. Southey, Surgeon-Lieutenant and Mrs. Sprague, Mr. Pogson, Mr. and Mrs. C. White, Mr. and Miss Gostling, Rev. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. Shewell, Mr. Grace, Mr. Stack, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Wooldridge, Mr. Crockett, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Scott, Mr. Hancock, M. O. R. A., Mr. and Mrs. Tait, Mr. McCausland, Mr. Kinniburgh, Mr. Gholam Mahomed B. Munshi, Mr. Lambert and Miss Lambert, Mr. Longley, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. R. Spalding, Mr. Hughes, Mr. J. Hawes, Mr. O'Connor, Mrs. Black and two Misses Black, Mrs. Sealy, Mrs. Douglas Henry, Mrs. Phayre, Miss Goldney, two Misses Brooke, Miss Spencer, Miss Still, Miss Gillespie, Miss Thompson, and two Misses Naylor.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownugger was also present.

Colonel Hancock proposed His Excellency's health.

Lord Harris, in replying to the toast, expressed a hope that the railway would be completed soon in Kathiawar, and thanked Captain and Mrs. Forbes, and Mr. Harrington, Assistant Political Agent, for the trouble they have taken in providing amusements and comfort for the guests. Lord Harris also thanked the Chiefs for their entertainment, and said he was convinced that the Rajas enjoyed entertaining them and welcomed their presence in Kathiawar. They had offered entertainments in a most cordial and friendly spirit, and so they accepted the Chief's invitation with pleasure. His Excellency requested the Maharaja of Bhownugger to convey the thanks of the guests to his brother Chiefs.

Lord Harris left Rajkot this morning by special train for Wadhwan, *en route* to Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 26.

H. E. the Governor arrived here and alighted at Shaibag. His Excellency left Rajkot this morning by a special train, and halted at Wadhwan for lunch, provided by the Thakore Saheb; and started by the up-mail train for Ahmedabad, where he arrives at 6 o'clock in the evening.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Sittings of the Opium Commission were resumed yesterday, when the evidence of several leading doctors was recorded. Surgeon-Colonel Harvey, Inspector-General of the Civil Hospitals, speaking from experience of twenty-nine years, gave numerous instances where in famines, frontier expeditions, and times of hardship and privation opium had been the greatest comfort to distressed and wearied people. A vast majority of Indians take opium in moderation and suffer in no way from its effects. He drew a picture of the opium drunkard, a lean emaciated dried-up creature, but observed that it was unfair to draw abstract conclusions from him as against alcohol from the sodden subject of delirium tremens. No disease was produced by the habit, though opium in the majority of cases was taken to cure disease. The Sikhs and Rajputs, who use it most, are the finest martial races in the land. He never saw finer men than the Turkish Infantry, and porters of Constantinople who carry phenomenal weights. Many of these are opium-eaters. His Calcutta experience was that the wealthiest, shrewdest business men among the Natives were addicted to the habit. They could easily give it up, but do not on the same principle as those who take tobacco or liquor in moderation continue their use. Depriving prisoners of opium would have no ill-effect beyond temporary inconvenience. Moderate use of the drug had no effect on moral character; even excess does not lead to violent crime. Witness, continuing, said it is one of most harmless, useful, and greatest blessings man could have. I am quite convinced that compared with the alcoholic "beam" the "mote" of opium is harmless. No one denies it is injurious when used to excess. I consider that taken to moderation it is one of most useful stimulants, and I think there is no more danger of its moderate use leading to ultimate excess than there is in the case of tea, coffee, alcohol, or tobacco.

Surgeon-Major Crombie tendered similar evidence and went into details as to the medical value of opium, its effect on the people, and its immense value in medical practice. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders, Drs. Purves, Russell, Cobb, and Walsh, all gentlemen of considerable opportunities, of watching the effect of opium on its consumers, gave evidence in support of the above witness.

Baboo Ram Dailabh Mozamdar, pleader from Assam, was next examined. He said that 25 per cent. of the population in his district had opium habit. Children were dosed to keep quiet while mothers were working. The licensing system in Assam acted as an inducement to people to take opium, and should be restricted. He would prohibit opium the same as medicine, though at the present state of the country this is impracticable, and he would tax tobacco. Natives would be against the prohibition.

The Hon'ble R. D. Lyall, C. S. I., Member of the Board of Revenue examined, said that in his opinion opium was far less harmful than ganja, alcobol; and its effects beneficial in malarial districts when used in moderation. Even an immoderate use of opium is not so bad as the immoderate use of alcohol. His experience was that opium never led to crime, while its value as a medical standpoint was very great indeed. Witness gave instances, and he failed to see any immorality in the trade, and the opponents of the system seem to be on the horns of a dilemma, and if opium is bad, then surely it is better to have it under Government control, and restrict its production as is now done, while if good, why this outcry even for the sake of argument it be possible to forbid the growth of opium. Such prohibition would be a gross political error or even danger, but it is impossible to allow it to be grown for medical purposes and for no other. Prohibition would lead to smuggling. The Native States had increased the use of ganja and alchol. It would be dangerous also from a political point of view and alienate a large body of loyal subjects. The alternative tax on tobacco would be most expensive to realise, and it would fall on the same class as salt-tax.

Mr. Hopkins, a Civilian of thirty-two years' standing, was also examined. The Commission will not sit on Monday.

The Opium Commission, yesterday, examined Mr. A. F. Finlay, Secretary to Government, Financial Department, who produced on behalf of Government five papers. The first was a statement of the public revenue and expenditure in British India under all heads of account; the second, a note regarding the opium produced for consumed in India; the third, a note regarding the arrangements with Native States regarding opium; fourth, an account of the previous proposals for placing a Government monopoly on the cultivation and manufacture and the sale of opium in Bengal; and, fifth, a reprint report and a statement on a report on opium in Western China, by Mr. W. D. Spence, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, dated 11th April, 1892.

MASS MEETING AT SONEPUR.

The Maharaja of Hutwa presided at a mass meeting of landholders and ryots at Sonepur, yesterday. Some five thousand persons were present and resolutions against the Cadastral Survey were carried.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Finance and Commerce Department.—At the request of the Opium Commission the Hon. T. A. Brassey has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Commission.

Military Department.—Colonel C. R. Pennington officiates in the command of a Second Class District, vice Brigadier-General Channer, C.B.

Lieutenant S. H. E. Nicholas has been appointed to be Adjutant, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Captain A. E. Jones, 23rd Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to be Assistant Secretary, Military Department.

Furlough on leave has been granted to Captain C. H. Billings, 11th Bombay Infantry, and Captain M. H. Grover, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, for one year each.

Lieutenant L. N. Leeds, 5th Punjab Cavalry, for six months; Colonel F. A. Wilson, Political Agent, for ten months; Lieut. T. King, Transport Department, for one year.

The following Officers have been granted to extensions of leave:—Lieutenant R. H. Berton, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, till the 18th March; Lieutenants G. B. Sanford, 4th Goorkas; W. G. Gilbert, R. E.; Lieutenant H. M. Brownlow, 3rd Bombay Infantry, for six months each.

Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull has been granted leave for four months.

Mr. T. Beaty, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, has been permitted to retire from the service.

SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

Sir Philip Hutchins vacates his seat on the Viceroy's Council on the 28th instant, leaving for Bombay the same day, travelling by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Sir Mortimer Durand, after a short visit to Simla and Ghazipur, where he will enjoy a well-earned rest, will proceed to Calcutta to await H. E. the Viceroy on his return from Burma.

REVERSION.

Mr. J. F. Stevens who has been officiating as Judicial Commissioner of Central Provinces, has reverted to Bengal on return of Mr. Neill, the permanent incumbent, but proceeds immediately on three months' leave.

THE ANGLO-SIAMESE BOUNDARY.

There is still some work left for the Survey Department to do on the Anglo-Siamese Frontier. Some portion of the boundary remained unsettled at the close of the last season, and the demarcation of this is to be undertaken during the present winter.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 26.

On Saturday, the Viceroy visited several places of interest in and around Mandalay. His Excellency attended the boat races and sports yesterday, and the pooays and fire-works last night. The party mbark for Bhamo at seven o'clock, this morning.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Nov. 26.

The prosecution examined three Musulman and one Hindu police constables. The Musulmans deposited to the riots in Dehotsarg. Two said that the Hindus from the *agashi* pelted stones on the Musulmans. The Hindu constable deposed to seeing the Musulmans returning in two bodies, and remaining at Chogan and on Jumma Musjid of Patan, on the night of the 25th July.

AMUSEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

"NIOBE."

THE acme of success in farcical comedy is presumably attained with the height of the improbability, and if this be the case, the comedy "Niobe" produced by the London Lyric Company for the first time in Bombay, on Saturday night last, fills the bill. Absurdity and improbability can go no further than they do in the plot of Harry Paulton's amusing and successful piece. A certain art critic, by name "Hamilton Tomkins," becomes possessed of a valuable statue of "Niobe." He does not, however, regard it as a statue, but believes it to be the veritable "Niobe" herself, turned into stone. This treasure he places in the charge of an insurance agent, named "Peter Amor Dunn," who is having his house fitted up with electricity. By some means unexplained, the electric wires get coiled round the feet of the statue effecting a contact and completing the circuit. "Niobe" thus becomes galvanized into life, and steps off her pedestal, greatly to the dismay of the worthy Peter, to whom she incontinently attaches herself. It is no use for Dunn to explain that he is very much married, "Niobe" can't understand it at all, and wants him to call upon the gods to blast the feminine portion of his household. What to do with the Greek girl come to life, is Peter's next care, and he accordingly introduces her into his family circle as the new governess. Naturally enough, "Niobe," with her old education lands the luckless Peter into all sorts of compromising situations, the tangle only being finally unravelled when the owner of the statue turns up and marries it or her as the reader pleases. As "Niobe," the revivified Greek girl, Miss Marie Brian was quite in her element, her quaint rendering of the deligetfully absurd lines entrusted to her evoking frequent applause. There can be no doubt but that, in Miss Marie Brian, the London Lyric Company possesses a very capable actress. Mr. H. Kitts, as "Peter Amor Dunn" scored another of those success which we are becoming accustomed to associate with his name, his business, and facial expression being exceedingly funny throughout, provoking roars of laughter. Mrs. J. F. Brian was good as the shrewish sister-in-law, "Miss Helen Griffin," while the other ladies of the company showed up well in small but nevertheless important parts. Mr. Fergusson as the rather milk and watery "Cornay Griffin" did what he had to do in an easy manner, while Mr. Nunn, Mr. Verner, and Mr. Millar also gave a good account of themselves.

After the comedy came the usual variety bill, in which Miss Dagmar sang a new French song and again acquitted herself creditably in the saltatory line. Mr. D. C. Smith sang "You may think I'm not a liar, but I am," and was vociferously encored. A new feature was introduced in the shape of a sensational trapeze act, by Miss Tasselli, which took well with the audience. To-night, the company will produce, for the first time in Bombay, Brandon Thomas' great London success, "Charley's Aunt," which has just completed its century in the English metropolis, and seems likely to run for two or three hundred nights more. Mr. H. Kitts, in the name part, is said to be excruciatingly funny. We learn that the booking for to-night is heavy, so that those who wish to secure a seat had better attend early at the booking office.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

"IN TOWN."

On Saturday night Mr. Pemberton Willard introduced us to one of the latest London novelties he was fortunate enough to pick up during his recent visit home, and save for the reservation of but few points we may say that the production of "In Town" was a great success. The points reserved are not such as effect the ability of the artistes themselves or the value of the piece, but arise inevitably from the rapidity with which the company is called upon to produce a comedy, opera, or burlesque, the strain is too great, and it is almost impossible for the artistes to become thoroughly acquainted with their particular score or part. However, notwithstanding the uncertainness of the dialogue, the large audience which assembled on Saturday night, at the Tivoli, testified in no unimistakable manner that they were more than satisfied with the production, as they lavished on it the heartiest of applause. The burlesque is constructed on the modern principle, full of absurd situations, no particular plot but relying mostly on the smartness and "up-to-dateness" of the characters, and the "go" each individual artiste is capable of infusing into the performance. The burlesque abounds in crisp, witty dialogue which keeps the audience in a constant state of merriment, and as for the company the well-known abilities of Miss Vera Patey, Mr. P. Willard, Mr. Harry Hall, Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. Ethal MacKay were never more apparent, whilst Miss Jacson, Miss Grosvenor, Mr. A Lowe, and the "Fin-de-Siecle" ballet troupe gave further evidence of their capabilities. The idea worked out in the burlesque is the adventures of a young spark in town, "Lord Cla nside," who meets the particularly smart man about town. "Captain Arthur Coddington," and performs the pleasing operation generally known "as going it." The sprig of nobility is accompanied by his tutor, the "Rev. Mr. Hopkins," and with the addition of his Lordship's father, mother, and sister, the remainder of the characters are made up of ladies of the "Ambiguity Theatre," &c. The two acts, the scene of one being an hotel, and the other in a green room, are full of the latest witticisms, absurdities, and the newest songs and dances and as delineated by the Willard Company there was not a dull moment in the whole performance. Mr. Willard gave a capital rendering of the part of "Captain Coddington", and sang and danced splendidly. Miss Patey as "Lord Clanside" was irresistably funny, and secured the heartiest encore of the evening for her French song and dance "Jeanette." Miss Jocson's charming presence, and the delightful grace with which she pourtrayed her role of "Kitty Hetharton," *prima donna* of the "Ambiguity Theatre," gained for her high encomiums and her singing was one of the best features of the performance. Mr. Harry Hall gave a most amusing and really clever performance as the "Call Boy" of the theatre, and the manner in which he appreciated the humour of the part, was another illustration, if one were needed, of his capability as a comedian. Mr. Bathurst was a success as "Lord Duffshire," and was well supported by Miss Grosvenor as "Lady Duffshire," and Miss Mackay as "Lady Gwendoline." A special word must be said for the performance of Mr. A. Lowe, who appeared as the "Rev. Samuel Hopkins." This is practically Mr. Lowe's first effort in this country, and judging by his success in delineating the character of the timid parson, rushed into all manner of absurd and compromising situation, we may congratulate Mr. Willard on securing so smart a comedian. The dancing quartette, Miss Bessell, Miss Lawrence, Miss Easton, and Miss Joennie contributed largely to the success of the performance and special praise is due to the two first named ladies who proved themselves to be not only splendid dancers, but also burlesque actresses of no mean ability. Other parts were well filled by Mr. R. Fearnley, Mr. A. J. Cole, Miss Swift, Miss C. Milne, Miss R. Williams, Miss T. Williams, Miss R. Vincent, and Miss J. Hamilton.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A LETTER has been sent on to me which complains of certain recent remarks of mine on women's work as "half jesting" and "uncongenial" to many earnest men and women who regard the subject as serious and momentous." The subject is indeed serious and momentous. No one understands that better than myself. It is a subject on which I may at least claim to have read and thought and talked and listened with as much earnestness, I am sure, as any of this lady's friends. But I do not feel it necessary therefore always to compose my countenance to the semblance of an undertaker's mute. It is, moreover, a subject in which many earnest people—quite as earnest as myself in the matter—appear to be pursuing the most mischievous course possible. And it is the bounden duty of everyone who is allowed to speak in public to proclaim this fact. Thus (1), they are fomenting and stirring up that most unnatural of all hatreds—Sex hatred. This they do by constantly representing men as oppressors, selfish, exacting, and all the rest of it; marriage, as constancy, they represent as a condition in which the wife is nothing but a drudge or a puppet; and the interests of women they do their best to separate from those of men. (2) They rejoice whenever a woman succeeds in turning out a man and taking his place at a lower wage. That every such case drives away the man, prevents a marriage, and forbids the existence of a new family is to them, for some inexplicable reason, matter of congratulation. (3) They perpetually stimulate girls to compete with the men who ought to be working for them; they make them unhappy and discontented with the social round, the home duties, the home accomplishments, the old works of love and charity and kindness which make so many women's lives one long continual blessing to all around them; and they drive into intellectual or artistic professions too many who are intellectually unfitted for the work. Dear readers, this is indeed no jesting matter. I am as "earnest" as any lady can desire. Sad—inexpressibly sad—are the letters which have reached me from all quarters on this question of woman's works; letters praying for work that is desperately needed—but by those who—one can read plainly in the letters—are not fitted to undertake that kind of work; letters from those who attempt literature without the natural aptitude—the gift; letters from artists, sculptors, actresses, journalists, from girls undertaking every possible kind of work; letters from those who are kept out of work by others who, not being urged by necessity, take it at a lower rate of pay—these ladies write with a bitterness easy to understand, but impossible to exceed. All these letters proclaim the same story—a mad rush of women into the labour market; and they all proclaim—they cry aloud—they yell in our ears—the fact that, unless something be contrived to check the evil, the labour market, which is only kept in order by the nice balance of capital and labour, always swaying from one side to the other, will speedily become the slave market. Looking around me, I seem to foresee a world of women workers, underpaid, sweated, doing work hitherto done by men, condemned to celibacy and to life-long sweated labour. This to me is horrible to think of. I am so old-fashioned that I cannot bear to think of tender women—may I still say tender women? It is, I know, quite old-fashioned—being driven under the lash of the pitiless sweater, which will most certainly be their fate if some so-called friends of theirs have their way. So I make my protest in my poor way. Then comes this lady and says, "Oh! you are not an earnest man." Indeed, madam, I am very earnest. I am, I am sure, quite as earnest as you yourself.

Even while I write these words, there arrives by post a newspaper addressed to me. It is the *Woman's Herald*, edited by Lady Henry Somerset and another. I know beforehand what is coming. More castigations. I open it. Yes, yes, here we are—a column and a half of the funniest abuse possible. The place turned down and the article marked in blue pencil. Thank you, madam. 'Tis a delicate attention. According to this truthful, amiable, and courteous writer, my object in speaking on this subject is "to further men's interests, comforts, and pleasures"—of course, at the expense of the women. That struck you in the same sense, dear reader? Further, it seems that I never grow indignant on account of "the women who are driven daily anywhere—anywhere—out of sight." Never? Well, I have surely made some efforts to persuade other people that they ought to be indignant. But no doubt the writer speaks the plain truth—she is the Fairy Candida—she is the Nymph Veritas herself—I am doubtless personally incapable of indignation. Pity! Next—and this is really a most curious mix up—who demands, she asks, more women? "The employer," she replies triumphantly. The employer! How foolish not to have found it out. And, pray, why does the employer demand more women? Not, of course, because he can get them cheap! Oh! No! Not at all! "The invasion," cries the writer, "of woman into man's works! Why his more than hers?" Perhaps the writer means that all kinds of works being equally to men and to women. Then the article goes on to say that we need not deplore the fate of the men who are driven out to newer countries. We need not, indeed. What we do deplore is the fate of the country from which the men—all but the feeblest and the most incompetent—will be driven out when all the work, as the writer desires, has been bodily taken over by the women. And then we have a few words about the "thraldom of marriage" and the "oppression of men," which exactly illustrate what was said above about the creation and fostering of Sex-hatred. From people who write, or who permit such writting, I can find no hope whatever for the unhappy women who are sweated and oppressed—not by "men" as men, but by their employers, men or women—sometimes rich, sometimes as poor as their victims. Nothing ever has been gained, nothing ever will be gained, by this separation of the interests of man and woman. Nothing by perverting the healthy and natural instincts of nature, which point, both for man and woman, to marriage as the happiest lot for the average man and the average woman.

Let me address myself to the British Matron. Madam, in these remarks of mine I have set before myself the defence of the Family—your Family—the very existence of which is seriously threatened by these people who are so angry with me; and not only its existence, but—which is everything to you—its honour and its dignity. The Family, remember, is the unit—the only unit possible—on which is based the whole system of civilisation, order, and everything that renders your life tolerable. First we find the Family, living alone and apart; then the Patriarch with his wife, his children, his servants, his cattle; next the aggregation of Families—the Tribe; then the aggregation of Tribes—the Nation. In the modern Family, the average man is not, as these sweet ladies represent him, a tyrant and an oppressor; nor is the average woman, especially if she is a gentlewoman, a puppet or a drudge. The average man still preserves some chivalrous consideration towards his wife; he still keeps alive some devotion of love; he still works cheerfully and ungrudgingly, pouring into his wife's lap all he earns; and the average wife still preserves her dignity, her self respect, her equal authority in the house. On the preservation of this unit in honour and in good repute depends everything—the happiness of the present, the welfare of the future, the morals of the country, the chivalry of the men, the self respect of the women. Self sacrifice on occasion, nobility, honour—everything that the world has to give depends upon the jealous preservation of the Family. Think then, O ye wives and mothers, when you read of marriage being a "thraldom," and of man as being an oppressor, and of yourselves as being puppets or drudges—think—not so much of the falsehood so far as you are concerned—not so much of the deadly insult to yourselves—but of the mischief which this teaching—this incredibly false teaching—may do to your sons and daughters! And, for myself, I have no words too strong in condemnation of those who deliberately represent the marriage state, which should be—and generally is—the very Holy of Holies in the Temple of Humanity, as a condition of thraldom and oppression!

What became of the great Thellusson estate? The owner and testator died in the year 1796. He possessed a very large fortune, valued at £700,000. Of this sum he bequeathed £600,000 to the hands of trustees. They were to invest the interest in real property, and that year after year, continually, the Trust being handed down during the lives of his three sons and his grandsons. On the death of the last, the estates thus increased were to be divided between the heirs of the three sons. It was calculated that these lives might last from ninety to 120 years, and that the estate in a hundred years' time would be worth £75,000,000. Of course there might prove to be in the end a very large number of heirs. Was the will set aside? If not, it might be dropping in any time, and we had all better begin to find out if we are Thellussons. If, however, such a will would stand, it is possible for many of us to make a descendant of a hundred years hence very rich. For instance, you leave, say, £500, which is not much, payable to your eldest heir in a hundred years.

In 17½ years, at 4 per cent., the £500 becomes	£1,000.
35 " " "	£2,000.
52½ " " "	£4,000.
70 " " "	£8,000.
87 " " "	£16,000.
104 " " "	£32,000.

It is with us again, the lamentation of those who are maddened by street noises. Every three years it comes. Nothing is ever done because nothing can be done. Presently the laments subside, and the noises go on merrily. Most of the odium falls upon the organ grinder, who is really no worse than his rivals in noise producers. If we send him back to Italy there remain the company of Germans. If we send these back to Germany there remain the fish cart, the flower cart, the coal cart, the cab whistle, the cheap milkman, the vegetable cart, the evening paper boy—"Speshall! Speshall! 'Orrible murder! Speshall!"—and the hymn singer, known to the profession as the Gridler on the Main Drag; and the young people who cannot contain their happiness, but must show it to the world with a concertina and the latest popular ditty. There are also church bells and the muffin man, and there is the Salvation Army. To hound down one form of noise and to suffer every other form helps the delicate ear but little. The roaring coster interferes with the musical composer just as much as the piano organ. "A Quiet Street!" Dear me! What a popular cry would this be at the next Election! Far more telling than "A Free Breakfast Table!" But how to get it? We can get it for ourselves without any legislation at all by simply giving nothing to beggars, musicians, or hymn singers; and by refusing to buy anything whatever of costers. Street by street, quarter by quarter, this might be done. Then we should want no law concerning the organ grinder. I observe one of the letter writers making the astonishing statement that the organs never play in the poorer streets. On the contrary, that is where they always do play, and where they reap their best harvest in halfpence. They play for the children who dance to the music—and dance very prettily too. For the children's sake I would not dismiss the interesting Italian. "Shall we, then," cries the æsthetic person, "continue to bring up children with musical tastes so corrupt?" Certainly not, dear Sir or Madam, if you will kindly provide something better—music to which they can dance on the kerb and the asphalte.

There is a kind of curiosity into the private lives of famous men that is impertinent and vulgar. But to me, at least, no great man ever becomes real, nor can I comprehend his true greatness, till I know what manner of man he was to look at. It does not help one to appreciate Elia when one is told that in the matter of tobacco he sometimes exceeded; but it does help when we learn that he was a thin, frail, little man, with a big head. Thackeray was, very properly, a big man. I appreciate him the better for knowing this fact. It is quite fitting that Raleigh should have been a tall and big man, with an arrogant carriage, splendid in satin doublet, trimmed with pearls, and wearing a great gold chain striking admiration and awe upon all beholders. It is really useful, when one reads "Paradise Lost," to remember that Milton was of very fair complexion, with light brown hair, spare of figure, and grey eyed; who talked much at meals, and was satirical in his talk, somewhat contemptuous, it may be, of smaller men. We like to think that Sir Philip Sydney was personally very handsome, his hair of an amber colour. Spenser, on the other hand, was quite a little man, who, in age of flowing curls, wore his hair short—a retreating, meditative man, we gather. There is an apparent fitness—only apparent, perhaps—between the men and their histories or their writings, which is the reason, no doubt, for the flood of memoirs continually poured upon the reading world. It is also the reason why so many biographies fail—namely, the writers narrate the events but they cannot connect the man and his works, the first step to which is the presentment of the man exactly as he appeared to the eyes of the contemporary world.

Did you ever hear of the Welsh sin eater? The custom is one of the most curious survivals possible. Yet it has now been found to exist in Kashmir. Here they have a man in every village who follows the strange profession of taking upon himself the sins of the dead. Consequently he has to spend the whole of his time in prayer. Very few prayers, it is stated, are offered for the sins of the living. Another form of scapegoat exists in the happy vale of Kashmir, where, in times of pestilence, they drive bulls through the streets and turn them out to carry away the plague with them. And in Naples, in order to avert the consequences of the Evil Eye, they drive a bull through the house where the owner of that unconfortable kind of eye resides. This transfers the curse of the Eye from the friends of the Evil Eye to the animal.

These little facts I have "conveyed" from the new number of the *Folk Lore Quarterly Review*, a journal issued to the members of the Folk Lore Society, and edited by that learned folk-lorist Mr. Joseph Jacobs. It is filled with the most lovely stories, all with variations and additions and omissions—each number as it comes affording an evening of the purest enjoyment. It is indeed the peculiar happiness of fairies, elves, imps, gnomes, spectres, and witches that they can confer this pure enjoyment upon mankind. There is a serious side to the subject, but into that side I have never ventured to set foot. To me it matters nothing how a fairy story occurs in one form in India and in another form in Ireland. Learned men argue in the *Review* at great length upon the question, but no one need read their arguments. The story—the story—is the thing. For my own part I believe that it dropped out of the sky. I had transcribed for my readers quite a long and beautiful fairy story, new to me, but I first tried it on a little girl. "Why," she cried, "that is the Black Bull of Norway." A variant, you see. She had read the Norwegian form. When you go to Greenland's icy mountains tell the Eskimo this story; "Why," they will cry, "that's the Black Polar Bear."

The following epitaph is from the French of the Abbe——who? I have forgotton his name. Perhaps it will be new to some of my readers, and if it is not they will pardon its insertion here for the sake of those who have never seen it.

Gaily I lived as ease and nature taught:
I spent my little life without a thought:
And am amazed that Death, that tyrant grim,
Should think of me, who never thought of him.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Ganges, Captain G. W. Atkinson, with the Overland Mails of the 10th Nov., arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 4 o'clock this morning.

A TOUCHING incident has just occurred at Windsor Castle. An aged and widowed Scotchwoman Mary Clarke, a resident of Dumfries, feeling herself aggrieved in consequence of having been evicted from her home, determined to lay her case before the Queen. Accompanied by her daughter, fifteen years of age, she left the town, and walked first to the White Lodge, Richmond, and then to Windsor Castle, where she arrived in a penniless condition after a six-weeks' tramp from the North. Her case was investigated by Acting Inspector Kelsey, of the Royal Household Police, and her immediate necessities having been cared for by some charitable persons at the Castle, the poor woman and her daughter left Windsor on their return to Scotland,

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

OPENING OF THE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE AT RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 24.

THIS morning His Excellency Lord Harris performed a most interesting ceremony here. The Governor's visit to Rajkot was for the main purpose of formally opening, at the invitation of the Chiefs of Kathiawar, the Memorial Institute, a building which under one roof combines a Durbar Hall, a Museum, and a Public Library. At the time of the Jubilee a sum of about two lakhs of rupees was subscribed by the Chiefs of Kathiawar to erect a Durbar Hall, but the money had been expended on the construction of the Victoria Jubilee Water-Works, as a supply of pure water for this station was deemed of paramount necessity. By the united efforts of the Chiefs, however, a considerable sum was subscribed, and it was decided to erect a Durbar Hall, to commemorate the presence in Kathiawar of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught while Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency. At the same time it was decided to erect a Museum as a memorial to the ate Colone Watson, as a mark of appreciation of the useful work done by him in Kathiawar. An opportunity was also taken to put on a better footing the public library which bears the honoured name of Colonel Lang, the late Political Agent of Kathiawar from 1846 to 1859, whose memory is cherished in every household in Kathiawar.

At half past eight o'clock his Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Dr. Martin, Medical Officer, Captain Cox, A.D.C. and Rassaldar Syedulla Khan, Native A.D.C. to the Governor, and escorted by a detachment of Cavalry, arrived at the Hall, a salute of seventeen guns being fired as the Governor's carriage entered the Institute compound. The guard of honour, stationed in front of the building, presented arms and the Band played as Lord Harris alighted. His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh received and conducted the Governor to his seat on the dais erected in the Hall. Before the arrival of His Excellency all the Chiefs now in Rajkot had arrived and taken their respective seats. A salute of guns according to their respective ranks was fired as each of the Princes entered the Durbar Hall.

The Durbar Hall was tastefully decorated, and flags, banners, and bunting were artistically arranged, while flowers of multiple colours and green leaves hanging from the walls and the ceiling added to the beauty of the scene. The gorgeous uniforms of the Chiefs, with their picturesque followers, made the scene more imposing. The Hall was crowded to excess, and among those present were seen almost all the European and Native Officers of the Province and the station.

The names of those present have already appeared in your telegraphic columns.

After the Governor had taken his seat, Mr. R. B. Booth, Agency Engineer, gave a short history of the origin of the Institute, which has also appeared in these columns.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownuger requested Lord Harris to declare the Institute and the Exhibition open. The Maharaja's speech has already been published by you.

His Excellency Lord Harris then addressed the assembly. He said:

It has given me the greatest possible pleasure to accept your invitation to take part in this ceremony to declare the hall open. The account which Mr. Booth has given us of the history of the undertakings of the architectral details of the building and of its commemmorative attributes, render anything but a very brief allusion to it by myself unnecessary. It will, I trust, be a very useful as well as ornamental addition to the other public works, which, thanks to the liberality of the Chiefs, have been raised in the Agency head-quarters. It will, I hope, be a sign—a substantial sign of the capacities of the Chiefs of the Province to co-operate together for all good and useful works; not only that for just as the skillful brush of the painter, and especially that of Mr. Brooks, to whom I am sure you are all grateful for the ability and interest he has displayed in the historial decoration of this hall, has been brought together. The likenesses of the Queen-Empress, her gallant, son the Duke of Connaught, and her lamented grandson, the Duke of Clarence, of many of the Chiefs and Princes of Kathiawar; and of the Governor of Bombay to the Political Agent some may hope are all the powers and duties which are entrusted to these authorities is united in the common object of stregthening th empire by improving the condition and caring for the needs of the peoples under their administration and control. With the opening ceremony is coupled an industrial exhibition,

inclination to stand on the letter of your treaties or agreement, and to say that those, having been passed, no Commission can get behind them. My friends, I can quite realize your viewing this Commission with some astonishment, and happily some alarm, lest the effect of its recommendations should be the imposition of a sumptuary law opposed to the habits of your race. I am able to realize the standpoint, which a native friend of mine took when he remarked to me. "How would England like it, if some Oriental country, having the power, forced upon her an inquiry to consider, whether the cultivation of barley and the manufacture of malt, and the sale of beer were not attended with results inimical to the morality and advancement of the British race, and whether the tax on beer in the licensing of houses to sell beer do not constitute a connection with an immoral traffic which a Christian Government should give up." I was forced to confess that I thought England would probably be somewhat annoyed at any such slur being cast on the national beverage, and that I thought the Government would reply that its system of taxing beer and licensing for the sale of it were not merely a means of raising a revenue, but also a very necessary check on the sale and consumption of an intoxicant. To which my friends replied that checks were necessary also as regards the sale of opium, and he could not see the difference between India raising a revenue by these means of opium and England raising a revenue from beer. But, my friends, I venture to suggest that this is not the spirit in which you should accept the position at this moment. You, or some of you, may possibly regard a cup of Kusumba very much as an Englishman regards his cup of tea. You have got certain treaties or agreements as regards the supply to your States of opium by the British Government, on condition that you gave up the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium. You may possibly be inclined, feeling it no crime, to moderately indulge in what you consider an agreeable and harmless restorative, and feeling secure in the possession of your treaties or agreements, to allow the Commission to pass your doors without giving any sign of your neighbourhood. I hope that is not the attitude you will adopt. Believe me that such a body as this Royal Commission is not to be treated with disregard. It is of the highest importance that the fullest possible information should be laid before the Commissioners, not only as regards the subjects of the Queen-Empress and their tastes and needs in the matter of opium, but also as regards the subjects of the Native States. I know how great is the loyalty, and how reverent is the affection you bear for Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. You will remember that this is a Royal Commission and you will, I am sure, on consideration, agree that a most excellent way of displaying your loyalty and devotion will be by assisting Her Majesty's Commission to arrive at the truth. Their report will be put before the people of England, who have taken considerable interest on the subject, and desire to obtain correct information. Your Highnesses and Chiefs, I pass from that large subject to one which concerns only Kathiawar. I refer to that Provincial Institution, the Rajasthanic Court, being so deeply concerned and interested in its labours, you are of course fully conversant with the history of its establishment. In the anarchy that prevailed, previous to Colonel Walker's settlement, might was right, and although the Girassia might be supremed within his villages, he nevertheless had to submit to superior force and pay tribute to anyone, Chief or not, stronger than he. But of Col. Walker's settlement came the practise of Political advise; in cases of dispute between the Chiefs and their Girassias, and that went on well. The mass of work, however, rendered some change necessary. That change took the shape of the Rajasthanik, Court and you will remember that it was at the request of the Chiefs that that form of inquiry was adopted. It is a Court paid for by the Chiefs of Kathiawar. But it is an impartial Court, doing justice between the Chiefs and their Girassias on land questions. That being the history of the institution of the court, you have now and again to consider whether or not its existence shall be extended, and recently a large majority of the States decided to continue the Court for a period of two years. There were some dissenting States, and what I request those States to consider now, and all the States to consider two years hence, is, what arrangement would you propose for the settlement of these boundary disputes between yourselves and your Bhayads. It is possible that someone—not very conversant with the history of Kathiawar, forgetful of the ancient custom of an aggrieved suitor going out into Barwattia, might suggest that the States are fully competent to try and settle these cases. My friends, as an absolutely impartial looker-on, I assure you that I think you will find on analysis that an independent as well as impartial Court is not only a desideratum, but is positively essential if the peace of Kathiawar is to be preserved. The subject has been brought into consideration in a perhaps somewhat inconvenient form, for the Court will, I doubt not, continue for the next two years, at any rate, as far as the cases of the consenting Chiefs are concerned, whilst the question of what is to be done if that Court be not continued has been directly raised by the dissenting States, and that question must of course, be referred to the highest authority. Your Highness, and Chiefs, I should detain you no longer on this point, but I commend to your earnest attention the importance of this question as being one that concentrates within itself most of the elements that go to preserve the peace, the orderliness, the prosperity, and the independence of Kathiawar. I have ventured to touch on these occasions subjects of public interest in addressing your Highnesses and your brother Chiefs to-day. Owing to the great and increasing demands on the time which the Governor of an Indian province has to give to actual deskwork, I have had but rare and hurried opportunities of meeting you. By thus touching on these topics I desire to indicate what a deep interest I take in the affairs of this Province, and my anxiety that it should bear itself well before the public gaze. It has, as I have said given me the greatest pleasure to accept your invitation to join with you in inaugurating another useful work Kathiawar. I ask your Highnesses and Chiefs not to weary of well doing, but to regard yourselves as engaged in an honourable competition with British territory in the matter of bringing to the peoples of this part of her Majesty's Indian Empire, whether through her officers, or through her loyal allies, those comforts and advantages which arise from free and cheap communications, from education being rendered accessible to all; from greater attention to sanitation, from strict protection of honest labour, and from a pure intelligent and expeditious judicial system. Ladies and gentlemen, before I declare the institute open it is fitting that I should not omit mention of one, indeed I may say several persons, intimately concerned with its erection. You will join with me, ladies and gentlemen I know in the congratulations I have offered to the Chiefs of the Province; on the generosity displayed by the Maharaja of Bhownugger and by his brother Chiefs who have so largely contributed to its cost. But our congratulations also, I am happy to say, those of the Chiefs are due and are hereby offered to Mr. Booth for the success that has attended his efforts in the design and in the substantial result; and also for the loyal and practical support he has received from Mr. Bitamk Vasta, the contractor and Mr. Natu Sadanand the mistry in carrying out the work. Ladies and gentlemen I have been invited by their Highnesses and the Chiefs concerned to ask the acceptance by gentlemen abovementioned of a dress of honour. And by Mr. Booth of a most handsome honorarium as marks of the complete satisfaction with which the Chiefs regard their efforts. Your Highness and Chiefs of Kathiawar, at your request, I declare this Memorial Institute open. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency then walked over to the Museum Room, and formally declared it open. He examined the collections in the museum. Some of the curiosities placed there are the real product of Kathiawar. Several oil-paintings of Princes and other pictures of natural scenery are admirably done, and do great credit to a Kathiawar painter. The embroidery work sent by the Rani Sahib of Gondal is very beautiful, and gold and silver embroidered waistbands and gowns for the Princes made by Kathiawar workmen are attractive. There are also stuffed birds of different kinds, but there is nothing special about them. The specimens of carpenters' work reflect credit on the skill of Kathiawar workmen. There are besides these beautiful pieces of different kinds of cloth made in Kathiawar. The Native States have greatly assisted the Museum by supplying a number of attractive collections of nature and art.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Governor then went to the Exhibition held in a beautiful shamiana erected in the compound of the building. The day of the opening of the exhibition will long be remembered by many people of Kathiawar with pride. It marks the beginning of the revival of the encouragement given to industrial works in ancient times. The fame of Kathiawar workmen is known far and wide, and in the present exhibition they have maintained it very well. There were so many beautiful and attractive things, that one was perplexed to judge as to which was decidedly better. The numerous products of Kathiawar were placed in the exhibition. Copies of the paintings by Ravi Varma, the well-known artist of Madras, of the scenes from Hindu mythology, were hung round in the shamiana. The carpets made in Kathiawar jails were excellent, and the shawls made in the Kathiawar States were as good as the Cashmere shawls. The toy railway, sent by the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, representing the sketch of the railway in His Highness' State, caught the attention of everybody. The carriages were made three feet long and two feet high. The model of the Wadhwan station was splendid. The Morvi State had also sent a large engine as a sample of the workmanship of Kathiawar artisans. The trollies, which seemed more like cycles, were also worth seeing. There were two fine cupboards sent by Kula Bhawan of Baroda. Mr. Pestanji Press, of Bombay, had sent three very elegant and highly finished carriages, which were greatly admired by the Kathiawar Chiefs. A description of the carriages has already appeared in our issue of the 16th instant. His Excellency examined the different articles minutely, and was quite seemed to be much satisfied with them. It goes without doubt that the exhibition, which is superior to the one held some years back, was quite a success, and that was to a great measure due to the combined efforts of the Native Chiefs of Kathiawar.

Among the numerous exhibits the visitors were much struck with the display made by the Premier Varnish and Japan Manufacturers of the World, Messrs, Wm. Harland and Sons, of Merton, England, New York, Paris, Milan, Melbourne, and Sydney Their exhibit of varnishes and coach colours in neatly-arranged tubes was very effective, and, like their reputation of 103 years for reliable and uniformity of quality, will require a lot of beating. The varnishes of Messrs Harlands are the only varnishes which retain their mirror face and protect the body colours for two years in such trying climates as experienced in the provinces of India, Australia, and Italy. This firm have just received information from New South Wales that the Commissioners of Railways there, after having made severe time tests and comparisons with all other (including American) varnishes, have decided to use for another year Messrs. Wm. Harland and Sons' varnish for all outside carriage work. The firm's representative for Asia, Mr. W. H. Jennings, is now on tour in India. Messrs. Swaine and Adeney, Piccadilly, London, exhibit a nice selection of their well-known highest grade quality of the holly driving whips, hunting crops, and riding whips and specimens of mounts in solid silver.

Messrs. Simpson and Co., of Madras, exhibited a magnificent Cee and under-spring barouche, mounted on iron perch with body suspended on graceful and easy Cee springs, richly painted in deep bottle green, relieved with wide lines of pure gold-leaf. Upholstered in finest Irish silk taborette linings with laces to match wheel bands (bell-shaped) heavily encased in silver plate, with lamps and mountings to match, the whole being completed in the most modern and approved English style. This carriage, for gracefulness of design, workmanship, and superiority of finish will compete with, if not excel, the finest English carriges. The above is eminently suitable for semi-state use, and is well worth the attention of the native nobility. Messrs. Simpson and Co.'s exhibit was flanked on either side by the special warrants, this firm have obtained on being appointed carriage-builders and harness-makers to their Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajahs of Mysore and Travancore, also under the patronage of His Highness the Maharajah of Bhownugger, the Thakore Sahibs of Palitana, Wadhwan, Morvi, and Gondal. It speaks well for, the energy and enterprise of Messrs. Simpson and Co. to send such a long distance from Madras for exhibition such a really magnificent carriage. The firm seems determined to carry forward with increased renown their world-wide reputation as the leading carriage-builders in India and the East. Their interests are well represented by their energetic and courteous representative Mr. Geo. U. Cuddon.

THE HORSE SHOW.

This evening his Excellency the Governor attended the horse show, which is acknowledged to be far inferior to those held in previous years. The horses of the Vankaner State were more admired. The blue mare of Vankaner took away the first prize. On account of the bad state of the weather some of the horsers died, whilst many were not sent by their owners, who did not like to risk the lives of their fine animals in such sickening weather. His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, and Dr. Martin, arrived at five o'clock, and was accommodated in a shamiana erected on the grounds, where the show was held. A band was in attendance, and it played a selection of music at intervals. The Governor awarded prizes and diplomas to successful competitors at the show. The Chiefs of the States were awarded certificates instead of prizes in money.

Mr. E. V. Mackay, in asking his Excellency, on behalf of the Committee, to award the prizes to the owners of the horses winning them, said that this year there were only 488 horses in the show, showing a large decrease to previous years. The decrease was due to the weather, and to the fact that some of the horses of several Rajas were engaged elsewhere. The Vankaner State had maintained its reputation as regards the quality of the horses. Junagadh and Bhownugger had also kept up their fame, but the other States had fallen behind. The blue mare, sent by Mr. G. N. Laud, of Vankaner, was the best in the lot, and a pony of the Junagadh State was superior to other ponies.

His Excellency, after having distributed the prizes, said, that he feared that after the report of the committee, it was scarcely possible for him to congratulate them upon the character of the show or on the horses that attended it. It was really for the Chiefs of Kathiawar to decide for themselves whether they should breed horses, which were required for military and other purposes. This country produced good horses but not of such height as were required for the cavalry. Why should not India perfectly be well able to supply horses of the very greatest height required for British cavalry. At the present time there was difficulty in obtaining horses of the size suited to military purposes. The cavalry authorities had been ordering mares from Australia, and His Excellency did not see how these horses could not be bred in India. The Governor thought that it was possible for horse breeders in India to produce such fine animals where there was a market, and if they did not think it beneath their dignity they should breed horses. His Excellency had personally paid visits to some paddocks in Kathiawar, and from what he had seen he was quite sure that by careful attention to particular sort of horses, animals of great merit could be obtained. If the Chiefs of Kathiawar paid attention to the subject, there was no reason why the Province should not be most properly reputed for admirable horses which it was capable of producing. The Kathiawar horses had good character, and that character was for their power of endurance. If they were careful in their selection, and paid their attention to horse-breeding, they would be benefited. His Excellency had great pleasure in being there and he thought he should have passed some compliments upon the character of the show and the horses, but after what the committee had said, it was impossible for him to do so. He hoped that their Highnesses would continue to direct great interest in horsebreeding, and endeavour to improve the class of horses which the Province had turned out. (Loud applause.)

A large number of Chiefs and men had turned out to see the horse show.

STATE COUNCIL AT INDORE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—His Highness Maharaja Holkar has appointed a Council, consisting of Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar, Minister, Rai Nanakchand, Deputy Minister, Rao Saheb B.A. Gupte, and Rao Saheb Balvantrao Pandurang Vagle, to dispose of revenue cases, including appeals on the decisions of the Darbar, delegating to the Council His Highness' own powers under certain limitation. This arrangement will facilitate the disposal of important business and ensure accuracy and justice, as these gentlemen belong to four different castes. We congratulate H. H. the Maharaja for this advancement in his administration.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 25.

10 p.m.	77·4

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	80·7
2 p.m.	83·5
6 p.m.	82·5

H. E. LORD HARRIS IN JAMNAGAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 22.

ALTHOUGH His Excellency and party must have been knocked up by the untoward weather of the day before the programme of yesterday underwent no change. His Excellency had a busy time of it from morning to evening. The troop of Imperial Lancers was inspected in the morning by the Governor in company with Colonel Hancock, Political Agent, the Kumar Saheb, Captain Forbes, and others. The troop fully bore out the high encomium passed on it by His Excellency in his reply to the address. At 9 a. m., His Highness the Jam Saheb with Mr. Maganlalbhai, the Dewan, and the principal State officers paid a visit to His Excellency at the Guest-house. With a considerateness worthy of great praise Lord Harris advised His Highness to give up his visit to Rajkote on account of the rainy weather. His Excellency accompanied by his staff and Col. Hancock, Political Agent, returned the visit at 1 p.m. in the new palace designed and constructed by the able and energetic State Engineer, Mr. McCleland. The Jam Saheb had spared no expense to furnish the palace in a princely style. The visit being over, His Excellency was taken to the principal places of interest in th city, such as the Kotha, the Lakhota, the Durbargadh, the Jamdarkhana, &c.

The grand ceremony of the day came off at 5 p.m. in a large shamiana pitched in Jeram Valji's Wadi, near the Bedi Gate. The place had been artistically decorated for the occasion with flags, buntings, and flowers. The elite of Jamnagar had been invited to witness the interesting ceremony. There were present besides His Highness and Kumar Saheb, Mr. and Mrs. McCleland, Miss Laura Brooke, Miss Ada Brooke, Mr. O'Connor, Dewan Saheb Muganlalbhai, Vazir Karasaubhai, Shett Framji, Private Secretary to the Jam, the Principal Bhayats, officials and shettias punctually at four o'clock. His Excellency and Staff with the Political Agent drove to the Shamiana in a carriage and four and were received at the entrance by His Highness who conducted His Excellency to a sofa placed on a raised dais in the middle of the shamiana. The Political Agent occupied a silver chair on the dais to the left of the sofa and the Kumar Saheb to the right. The Dewan Saheb read the following address on behalf of His Highness, which was translated by the Naib Diwan Mr. Kalianraibhai:—

Your Excellency,—I am exceedingly obliged to Your Excellency for doing me the favour of visiting my capital. It now gives me the highest gratification to request your Excellency, to allow your name to be associated with a work of the highest public utility, viz., the Jamnagar State Railway. It would have added much to my pleasure had Her Excellency Lady Harris been present here on this occasion, to take part in this important ceremony. The subjects of this State are famous for a spirit of commercial enterprize, which makes them seek their fortune in Bombay and other distant busy centres. The Railway will be a great boon to this important class of people, and will be highly appreciated by them, as well as by other sections of my subjects, and I consider myself especially fortunate, in being able to confer this valuable boon on them, during my rule. I am aware, that one of the first duties of a ruler is to look after the well-being of his subjects, by establishing a good judicial administration, and by maintaining an efficient police, so that every one may persue his avocation, in security of life and property. But it is no less his duty to foster their material well-being by providing easy means of communication, between different parts of his territories, as also with the outside world, by building roads, bridges, Dharamshalas, &c. It gives me the highest gratification, that I shall soon be able to add to my other works in this direction, a work of such magnitude and importance, as the Jamnagar State Railway. I am bound to acknowledge that without your Excellency's kind help and encouragement, I should never have been able to undertake this important work. It is a matter for regret that my friend Sir Charles Ollivant is not present to witness today's ceremony, as the Railway owes its origin, chiefly to his initiation. The question of guage was the first to present itself as soon as the construction of the Railway was decided upon. The question lay between the narrow guage adopted by Morvi, and the metre guage adopted by Bhavnagar and the rest of Kathiawad. After mature deliberation, I decided in favour of the metre guage, as conducive to the comfort of the travelling public, as also because I have reason to believe, that it will ultimately be adopted by the whole province, with a view to secure unification of guage in Kathiawad and Rajputana. Perhaps the metre guage may not pay in the beginning, but I am prepared to incur some sacrifice in the interests of my subjects, whose well-being I have always at heart. I feel assured that as people relize the advantages of exporting and importing goods, by the shortest and cheapest route, and the traffic develops, the profits will gradually increase, and the railway earn a fair dividend on the capital invested. But above all, the satisfaction will be mine, of having placed at the disposal of my subjects, the means of travelling cheaply and in ormfort, and facilities for trading with the outside world. Sir James Fergusson when he left Jamnagar in 1884, wrote to me a very kind letter from Dhrol, dated the 18th November 1884, in which he was good enough to say, that he was very glad at being able to make my acquaintance, and to see the happiness of the people, under my rule. In order to add to their happiness, I have undertaken this work, and now with your Excellency's kind permission, I beg of you to turn the first sod of the Jamnagar-Rajkot Railway. I shall shortly ask through my esteemed friend Colonel Hancock, for the services of a staff of Engineers, to construct the line, and I hope, they will finish it soon, so as to enable me to ask your Excellency to open the lines before your Excellency retires from your eventful career in this Presidency—a career which has been marked throughout by an earnest endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the people committed to your care, and especially by a friendly and sympathetic policy towards the Native States.

His Excellency rose to reply. He said:—

Your Highness,—The sentiments which you have expressed are equally creditable to your heart as to your discrimination. It is undoubtedly the part of a wise ruler to provide those various adjuncts to a firm and fair administration which you have enumerated; and they amongst themselves are a support to one another, assist each other, and, if wisely used, work together for the better administration of affairs and the greater comfort and well-being of the people generally. For instance, your Highness has alluded to the necessity, in a system of civilized administration, of providing an efficient force of police. I entirely agree with your Highness, and I have readily responded to the request for the deputation of more than one British officer to assist in reorganizing the police forces of some States on a more modern system than that which had hitherto prevailed; and I have reason to believe that the Chiefs so assisted have been well satisfied with he good service rendered them by these officers. I feel sure that in this State your Highness will not be satisfied merely that your force should be placed on the way towards an efficient system, but that you will adhere to the plan on which you are now working, and not relax it until efficiency has been so thoroughly established that it will be a comparatively simple matter to maintain. But, Jam Saheb, what I was more particularly thinking of when I picked up your reference to an efficient police was the fact that you will find that this railway when completed will render your police more efficient. I am not referring to those tangled questions of jurisdiction and extradition, but to the ready means of transport which a railway offers when marauding bands are out, and despatch and surprise are the strongest allies of the Government. But I hope, too, that the advent of the iron horse will here as elsewhere prove to be the friend of civilization and the enemy of rapine, and will in various ways so encourage trade as to cause an increase in the demand for labourers, and so find employment for all who are willing to work. At any rate I can hardly conceive that the linking up of this line with the Wadhwan Bhownugger, Verawal and Porebunder lines, thereby completing the net-work of lines which, concentrating in Rajkote, extend themselves towards the sea in five directions, and towards the mainland; and the completion of the railway bridge at Rajkote, which has been recently sanctioned by the Government of India. I say I can hardly conceive such a linking up of the railway systems of Kathiawar resulting in anything but an increase of trade to Khthiawar, and more rapid circulation of the capital within it. It was, therefore, with very great pleasure that I received your Highness's proposals for the laying out of this line; and convinced that your Highness was undertaking a work which would be of undoubted benefit to your people, and possibly productive of a fair return on your investment, readily agreed to the terms you proposed, and pressed them upon the Government of India, with the result that I am here to-day, at your Highness's invitation, to cut the first sod. Jam Saheb you have in your address enumerated certain duties which the State should undertake for its people; but as you are, perhaps, aware, it has not been the custom in England and some other Western countries for the State to undertake the laying out, maintenance, and working of railways. It has been left to private enterprize, urged on by a speculative spirit, to weave the intricate web of railway, the main lines of which we find radiating from the capitals of some Western countries. In this country, on the other hand, it has been thrown on the taxpayer to supply not the capital but the interest which has coaxed the capital to come forward. Private enterprize has been lacking, indigenous investors there were none, foreign speculators were shy; and in the end it has come about the capital has had to be coaxed by a guarantee given by the represeniative of the taxpayers, that is Government, of certain rates of interest. Now, Jam Saheb, we not infrequently see the Government of India taken to task for not making railways faster, the critics ignoring the fact that unless and until a line begins to tap a remnerative bit of country, the taxpayer has got to find the guaranteed interest without receiving much himself. In other words the extension of railways means an increase of taxation if those railways can only be built by means of guaranteed interest. But, Jam Saheb, there is another way of building railways; and that is by the speculative investment of Indian capital. We see an instance of it in this railway of your Highness; and I cannot but hope that as your Highness here, your brother Chiefs and Bhayads of Kathiawar, and Chief of States in other parts of India indicate more and more clearly by such enterprizes your confidence in the British Power being able to maintain the British peace, your example will act as an encouragement to indigenous private enterprize; and that speculators in India will be found ready to invest their capital in new railway schemes in the hopes of securing a reasonable rate of interest. Until the leaders of society show their confidence, it can hardly be expected that the rank and file will. Your Highnes has referred in terms of affection and esteem, which I most cordially endorse, to Sir Charles Ollivant and what he has done as regards the extension of railways in Kathiawar; and I trust that the Chiefs of Kathiawar—trusting in the soundness of his opinion, as I know they do—will help to elaborate and perfect that larger scheme of his, which would make one system of the Kathiawar railways, and would almost certainly secure greater economy of working, greater convenience to the public, and a wider spread interest in the enterprize itself. I do trust that before I leave India the first assured steps towards this culmination may have been taken; but they can only be undertaken if your Highness and your brother Chifs will support Sir Charles Ollivant and will co-operate amongst yourselves, and I know that I am justified in saying that H. H. the Thakore of Morvi, who is naturally and justifiably very proud of what he has done in Kathiawar, and of his line to Rajkote, is perfectly willing to meet his brother Chiefs and shareholders, and deal, with them as regards his vested interests in the Wadhwan-Rajkote line in a most public-spirited manner. Your Highness will see from what I have said that the initiation of this line, knowing as I do that it is a part of the Kathiawar system, and hoping to see that system simplified and improved, was a matter of peculiar interest to me; and that I availed myself unhesitatingly of the honour done me by your Highness in permitting me to cut the first sod. It will, I trust, prove a remunerative investment to yourself in a pecuniary sense; but whether that be so or not, it will be, I am certain, remunerative in other sense, in an improvement of the condition of your people, and in attching them more firmly in respectful affection for a ruler who has shown a generous consideration for their welfare. Wishing for the railway that is to be a heavy traffic and freedom from mishap I will proceed, at your Highness's request to cut the first sod. (Loud applause.)

A silver shovel and a barrow plated with silver and inlaid with mother of pearls of exquisite workmanship, had been kept ready for the performance of the ceremony. His Excellency having turned the first sod placed it in the barrow and wheeled it a short distance, and the ceremony was completed. After the usual distribution of garlands, *attar*, and *pan*, the proceedings terminated, and His Excellency returned to the Guest-house in a carriage-and-four.

The police arrangements throughout were excellent, showing that His Highness' police is in a very efficient condition and in excellent hands. In the evening there was a dinner at the Lal-Bungalow and fire-works. The road from the Guest-house to the bungalow was brilliantly illuminated, as also the Khotha, the Lukhota and the part of the city walls passing through the tank. The bungalow and its precincts were tastefully decorated and brilliantly lighted with electric lights. The reflection of the lights in the tank considerably heightened the effect; and the view presented to the spectators was picturesque to a degree. Though the rainy weather had taxed the resource of the engineering department to the utmost, it came out of the trial most successfully, and indeed, His Highness is to be congratulated on the efficient condition of this and other departments of the State, whose services were called into requisition, on the occasion. The dinner also passed off most successfully, and His Highness, who is known far and wide for his good-natured hospitality, had not spared time, trouble, or money to give the chief representative of the British Government in the Presidency, a welcome suited to his high dignity and the traditional hospitality of the State. Early this morning, His Excelleney and staff left for Rajkote under the usual salute. His Excellency breakfasted at Dhrol, at 11 a.m., reaching Rajkote early in the afternoon.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If it be true that the ancient tragic poets used to seek the assistance of some deity, to unravel the plot whenever it was unintelligible, I suppose the authorities of the local University would do well to import every year a few gods from heaven to solve the difficulties of the poor book-riddden Matriculation candidates. I wonder when the public of Bombay will cease to be plagued with the bitter yet just complaints of the vagaries of the Matriculation examiners. Last year it was the history paper that was complained of, Messrs. Padshah and Padhya having gone out of their way in asking questions bearing on the philosophy of history rather than history proper. This year it is the translation passage of the English paper that has given rise to a great deal of severe animadversions in private circles. The gravamen of the complaint is that the Gujerati passage set for translation into English was exceedingly stiff compared with other Vernacular passages. Indeed, the language of the passage in question was so tumid and inflated, containing as it did more than half a dozen jaw-breaking Sanskrit words that even to the cleverest boys it presented difficulties "worthy of a god's unravelling." To expect boys of tender years to translate offhand into a foreign dialect a Gujerati passage bristling with purely Sanskrit words, well calculated to puzzle and confound even more advanced students, is, I submit, Sir, the height of absurdity, and I am surprised how the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, who is responsible for the passage, should have so far allowed himself to be carried away by his youthful ardour as to have employed for his purpose words which Ben Johnson terms "Foot and half-foot words." No doubt, it is absolutely necessary that a Matriculation candidate should be able to translate from his Vernacular in English a fairly testing passage, but he certainly could not be expected to understand the language of the Manchoos, for such, indeed, the phraseology of the Gujerati passage must have appeared to at least nine-tenths of the candidates. A few of the words and phrases that are to be found scattered up and down the passage are so ridiculously out of place that they apparently figure there more as the effect of a craving for a parade of learning rather than of a true and sincere desire to test the boys' knowledge of English. By the bye, Mr. Editor, how is it that we often hear complaints of the question papers drawn by Native examiners? I am not one of those who think that the educated Natives of India are not yet fit to enjoy the honour of being appointed University examiners. Nevertheless, I cannot suppress my indignation against those gentlemen who long to make an exhibition of their knowledge before their astonished and disappointed victims. Such a desire arises from vanity and vanity of the most contemptible sort. I regret to observe that this contemptible conceit seems to be the peculiarity of Native examiners, and the University ought certainly to set their faces against the appointment to the honours of an University examiner of gentlemen with confused notions of the importance of drawing questions suited to the mental calibre of the aspirants for University degrees and diplomas. And you, Sir, will confer no small blessing upon hundreds of struggling youths by raising your powerful voice, which has never yet been known to fail, against the humbugs and shams annually perpetrated in this Presidency in the name of Matriculation Examination. I hope that the importance of the subject and the large number of people whom it concerns, directly or indirectly, will induce you to publish this letter in your valuable journal.—Yours, &c.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Old Mody Khana Nov. 25,

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 25.

THE objection which was laid against the score of Lance Sergeant Caffery, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, was decided at a special meeting of the Council, held on Friday evening, at the camp, under the presidency of General Blundell, the Executive Committee who met in the morning being unable to decide, Lance Sergeant Caffery made a score of 30 in the British competition, for the Governor's prize, but a competitor, Mr. Young, of the Worcester Regiment, lodged the objection that the range officer did not witness each shot fired, although he was on the range at the time. The objection was overruled, as a number of credible witnesses had seen him fire, and Caffery wins the National Rifle Association Silver Medal and Rs. 50 for the highest aggregate score in the match, and the right to shoot in the Prince of Wales' match at Bisley. The Revolver Competitions, comprising four matches and prizes amounting to Rs. 480 commenced on Friday afternoon. The matches were not very well attended, there being about ten officers present only. The best scores made were,—Match 21, Captain Francis 32, out of a possible 42; Maju Rosetter 34, Mr Chitty 35, Captain Francis also made 27 out of a possible 30 in Match 23. In Match 24, Captain Francis made 24, and Mr. Chitty 23.

The 600 yards which completes the first stage of the British Championship Series was finished on Friday afternoon, and was won after a close contest by Lt. Young, Worc. Regt., who by one point now heads the list in the aggregate, and wins the Bronze Medal of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association and Rs. 50.

The Native side of H. E. the Governor's Prize Match 42, was completed yesterday. Havildar Shaik Abdul Kadir, 9th Bombay Infantry, made the top score at this range, 32,-but the best aggregate score, 89, was made by Subedar Sikandar Khan, 5th Bombay Infantry, who made 25 at 200, 34 at 500, and 30 at 600 yards.

The Napier Memorial Challenge Shields, of the value of 100 guineas each, came off this morning. On the British side the distances were 800, 700 and 600 yards. The British teams of eight men fell in at the 900 yards firing point and after running for 100 yards down a steep incline and up the side of a nullah reached the firing point, and fired five volleys, at a target 6 + 12; at 700 yards another 5 volleys were fired; the last at 600 yards being kneeling. Five teams entered for the British competition, the Worcester Regt, who have held the prize for 3 years' in succession, the Lancashire Fusiliers, the K. O. Y. L. I., the Royal Lancaster Regt., and the Poona Volunteers, who were armed with the Martini-Henri, whilst the other five teams were armed with Lee-Metford. The Poona Volunteers fired first and made a score of 83. This was a subject for surprise as a strong variable wind was blowing at the time of the competition. The time allowed for the Poona Volunteers was five and a half minutes, but they managed to complete the volleys in a trifle over 4 minutes. The Royal Lancaster Regiment, who fired next, missed one volley at the first distance and only made 45. The second best score was that of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who owing to the prizes having to be reduced get nothing for their 72. The Worcester Regiment made 61, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry made 63. The victory scored by the Volunteers is a good one, and their Commaadant and obliging Adjutant are to be congratulated on the success of the team which was all from 'E' Company of Kirkee. The Native Competition for the Memorial Shield, Match 29, brought out eight entries, 10th Bom. Infantry, 74; 25th Bom. Rifles, 65; 1st Bom. Grenadiers, 64; 12th Bom. Infantry, 54; 7th Bom. Infantry, 82; 14th Bo. Infantry 60; 4th Bo. Rifles, 35; and 19th Bom. Infantry, 68.

The distances were 700, 600, and 500 yards. The 700 yards target was 6 by 8, and at the other two distances only 3 by 8. The first prize fell to the 7th Bombay Infantry, and the 10th take the 2nd prize. For some reason the 9th Bombay Infantry, who have twice won the Shield, did not compete this year. The following results were decided on Friday afternoon:—

CHAMPIONSHIP AGGREGATE, 1ST STAGE.—The Bombay P. R. A. Medal and Rs. 50.

	Pts
Lieut Young, Worc Regt	85
Sergt Drumer McKenna, Lanc Fus	84
Sergt Murray, Lanc Fus	82
Sergt McCarthy, Lanc Fus	81
Sergt Maj Daly, 4th King's Own	81
Lce Corporal Cotterell, Roy Lanc Regt	80
Corp Burn, Dur L I	79
Lce Corp Miles, Worc Regt	79

MATCH 11.

Rs. 100 presented by Major-General G. F. Beville, C. B. Distance 600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Pte Carter, Worc Regt	32	25
Pte Jackson, Worc Regt	31	15
Sergt-Maj Murray, Lanc Fus	30	10
Lieut Young, Worc Regt	30	10
Sergt McCarthy, Lanc Fus	29	7½
Pte Scott, Roy Lanc Regt	29	7½
Lce Corpl Miles, Worc Regt	29	7½
Lce-Sergt Whitty, G I P Ry Vols	29	7½
Lce-Sergt Caffery, Lan Fus	28	5
Sergt Maun, Worc Regt	28	5
Pte Burton, Lan Fus	28	5
Vol Lasbury, G I P Ry Vol	28	5
Pte Bennett, Worc Regt	27	5
Corpl Easden, G I P Ry Vols	27	5
Pte Staite, Worc Regt	26	5
Corpl-Sergt Woodhouse, K O Y L I	26	5
Corpl-Sergt Crapper, Lan Fus	26	5
Corpl Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	26	5
Cor-Sergt Whitty, Worc Regt	26	5
Corpl Buras, Dur L Inf	25	5

Aggregate Prizes in Match 19.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lce-Sergt Caffery, Lanc Fus	86	50
	and N. R. A. Silver Medal.	
Pte Carter, Worc Regt	85	30
Lieut Young, Worc Regt	84	30

MATCH 42.—H. E. the Governor's Prize.

(The Indian Rifle Association Silver Medal and Rs. 400; Rs. 100 presented by H. E. Lord Harris, Distances 200, 500 and 600 yards. Prizes at each distance, 1 of Rs. 15; 1 of Rs. 10; 2 of Rs. 7; 4 of Rs. 5; 7 of Rs. 3, and 10 of Rs. 2.

	Pts.	Rs.
Hav Sk Abdul Kadir, 9th Bo I	32	15
Cr-Hav Ganu Sakunde, 12th Bo I	31	10
Lce-Nk Arjun Powar, 8o S and M	31	7
Hav Maloo Singh, 1st Bo Grens	31	7
* Sub Sikandor Khan, 5th Bo L I	30	5
Nk Ragho Purub, 13th Bo Inf	30	5
Hav Yasin Khan, 7th Bo I	29	5
Pte Saheb Khan, 17th Bo Inf	29	5

And 17 smaller prizes.

MATCH No. 14.—Distance 500 yards, kneeling.

	Pts	Rs
Pte Flint, Roy Lanc Regt	29	25
Lieut Young, Worc Regt	27	15
Lieut Chitty, 19th Bom Infantry	27	...
Vol Lasbury, G I P R Vols	27	10
Col Sergt Crapper, Lance Fus	27	10
Pte Bennett, Worc Regt	26	7½
Dr Lambert, Worc Regt	25	7½
Col Sergt Whitty, Worc Regt	25	7½
Col Sergt Ashdown, G I P R Vols	25	7½
Lce Corp Pinder, K O Y L I	25	5
Bom Payne, 72nd Field Battery	24	5
Col Sergt Griffiths, Lan Fus	23	5
Pte Lang, Roy Lanc Regt	23	5
Pte Burton, Lan Fus	23	5
Lce Corp Giddy, Worc Regt	23	5
Vol S C DeSouza, Poona Vols	22	5

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

THE FINANCE MINISTER'S EVIDENCE.

[*Concluded.*]

Are you aware of the statement made in the House of Commons this year by Mr. Russell that that was not likely to be realised by Rx. 600,000 ? It is certainly doubtful whether we will this year. The quantity differs, we had a bad crop and didn't pay very much. We may take it this year at Rx. 5,000,000. It may be somewhat less, but probably it may be something more next year. At present the export revenue may be taken to be Rx. 5,000,000. I would not depend upon getting more than that. Of course it is liable to fluctuations. You may get a million or two millions more or less ; but Rx. 5.000,000 is a very fair estimate. Probably it may be something under the present year.

Mr. Russell said we may now expect a reduction of Rx. 600,000 in the net receipts this year ? I think when the estimate was made for this year, we expected a rather better crop than we have got, and we expected a rather higher price. But it is gain to us for the time, because we paid less for it. I cannot give the exact figures, but probably Rx. 400,000 would be the temporary saving. On the other hand, when the coinage of silver was stopped, the price of China opium fell enormously at once, and we lost very heavily—I think we lost Rx. 130,000 or Rx. 140,000 in one sale alone, but you may take it that Rx. 5,000,000 is about a fair average at the present time. Mr. Russell would not be likely to put forward a more gloomy prospect than he could help or than circumstances of the time justified. The price of opium has improved since he has made that statement. I can give the figures for the past years. It used to be Rx. 8,624,000, it was afterwards Rx. 7,000,000. But as Mr. Russell stated that it may not be realized and up to how much we cannot say. Probably it may be a little more when the accounts are made up, but I should expect a considerable portion of that loss to be recovered next year.

The President : It is a very considerable reduction on the average of the last forty years ? Rx. 5,000,000 is much less than the average of recent years. Rx. 6,000,000 is the total revenue, of which Rx. 5,000,000 are from exports. In the preceding year the revenue instead of being Rx. 6,000,000 at which I have put it, it was Rx. 7,392,000, and in the year before Rx. 7,155,000, and in the year before Rx.6,698,000 and in the year before Rx. 7,940,000. It varies from year to year. Rx. 5,000,000, on the whole for export, is rather a low estimate.

Mr. Wilson : Are you aware that the Anti-Opium Party in England have regarded the payment of any deficit that may arise in India as a payment that ought to be met by England as part of their policy and programme ? Well ! if measures are taken doing away with revenue to any material extent, I really think that England ought to pay. I do not recommend the abolition of the production of opium, even if England were to repay every penny lost.

I ask you if you are aware whether that was a part of the programme of the Anti-Opium Party ? I know that there are members of that party who are in favour of England paying if the introduction of opium is abolished. But I cannot say what the policy of the Anti-Opium Party as a party is. I know nothing to the contrary.

In the debate of 1891 Sir Joseph Pease stated that in the House of Commons ? In so far as England will meet the loss directly or indirectly at any change of policy, so far the financial objection fall to the ground —I mean permanently.

In answer to Mr. Pease, Sir David Barbour said that there had been a considerable reduction in the Government reserve of opium. In fact, there was no reserve now. In 1888-89 there was a reduction of cultivation, but whether licenses were refused to any persons who applied for them he could not say. He certainly never heard of compensation having been given to anybody on account of the reduction in the area of cultivation. The reduction was made by the Government of India but what the precise nature of these orders had been he could not say, as he was in England at the time. If he had been in India at the time he would have recommended that the area should not be reduced. He had stated that a considerable revenue was derived by the Native States from opium, but he had no figures. The Government were preparing figures, and the officers of Native States would also give evidence before the Commission. He thought they derived their revenue from opium by charging a very high rate of rent on the land in which the poppy was cultivated. The Commission would be able to ascertain the facts, but he could give no figures, either as to the area under cultivation in Native States or what amount of compensation the Government might have to pay in the event of stopping the cultivation of the poppy in Native States. That high rent would be chargeable in respect of all land in which the poppy was grown and not merely on land which was the special property of the state. In one sence the whole of the land in a Native State belonged to the Government or State—at least in theory—while cultivators had certain rights so long as they paid their rent. He had no figures at hand with regard to the revenue obtained by the Chinese Government from opium imported. He thought they charged 30 taels import duty and about 80 taels consolidated lekin duty. He always understood that the Chinese Government derived a larger revenue from the imports than from the home grown opium. He further understood that they had more difficulty in gettting into their hands the revenue collected on the opium grown in China, because the money had to pass through the hands of the various Chinese Governors, who appropriated as much of it as they could for the Provinces of which they were in charge. Certainly he believed that it was right to discourage the immoderate use of opium.

In reply to Mr. Fanshawe, witness said on the regard to Sir Cecil Beadon's evidence as quoted by Mr. Wilson he relieved that at that time the question of the abuse of opium had not been raised, it had not been raised so effectively as in recent years. It is only since that time that that feature of the question had been brought prominently to the notice of the Government. Until the last few years he (witness) was not aware of the extent to which opium was used in moderation. The evidence which had recently been brought forward had surprised him. In fact like every other European official he started with at a very great prejudice against the use of opium. But recently he had come to the conclusion that he had greatly exaggerated the evils in his own mind. Sir Cecil Beadon had correctly described the policy which existed no doubt in 1860. Witness had never referred to the minute issued by Sir Cecil Beadon on the subject. The latter's knowledge was doubtless confined to Bengal, but when Sir Cecil spoke of matters coming within his own knowledge his evidence was as good as could be obtained. It is improbable that he could have spoken with any authority in regard to affairs of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.

This concluded Sir David Barbour's evidence. Before he retired the President, addressing him, said : "Allow me on behalf of the Commission to thank you for your attendance and the manner in which you have given us your experience. There is only part of your evidence to which I will make reference, and that is the statement that you are about to leave this country. I am quite sure that the Government of India will sustain a great loss by your departure. I am equally certain that we at home, who are interested in Indian affairs, will greatly gain by your presence amongst us."

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL RICE'S EVIDENCE.

Surgeon-Major-General Rice was the next witness.

Sir W. Roberts (M.D.) examined the witness of whose evidence the following is an abstract :—It was always my duty to examine into the state or health of every prisoner on coming into the jail, and when he was discharged. I estimate that about 1,300 or 1,400 prisoners passed through the jail every year on an average. For the 22 years that I was in medical charge of a Central Jail, it was occupied by long-term prisoners from eight Civil districts. In those days prisoners were transferred without any regard to the state of their health, so that I was dealing not only with the lowest kind of criminal classes, but with those in the worst possible state of health for which with them the standing means of relief was opium.

Being Medical Officer I was held responsible for any undue sickness and mortality that occurred, so that it became imperative on me to appraise carefully the state of health of every prisoner on admission, and, by a personal examination of every one of them at least once a week, to see how they kept their health during their imprisonment. So that I came, for a long series of years continuously, to be intimately acquainted with the health-characters of a no inconsiderable body of individuals who from their mode of life are most prone to become addicted to the abuse of opium.

It was an important part of my enquiries to ascertain the extent to which they were so addicted for several reasons, but for one, namely to enable me to determine the nature and extent of the labour which should be allotted to them in each case—a duty which in all cases rested with me ; and also to enable me to advise the Magistrate as to the degree of culpability attaching to a prisoner when he failed to perform the full task awarded. From my general knowledge of the people, as well as of these prisoners in particular, I became impressed with the fact that when deprived of his daily dose of opium a man habituated even to the moderate use of it would fail to complete his full task. And in consequence it devolved upon me to state whether I thought this occurred from the above deprivation or from a vicious perverseness in the individual.

In common with tobacco, alcohol, hemp drugs, luxuries in diet, etc., opium was forbidden as an article of ordinary use, under the prison rules.

It is a fact of which I have no doubt whatever that never from the very first years of my service did I recommend opium to be given to a prisoner as a special case in the form in which he had used it when free.

As far as I can estimate I should say that in no more than two or three cases in the year were men imprisoned who were suffering from the abuse of opium, and in those cases I was able to satisfy myself that this abuse was owing to per-existing disease.

It may, I think, be safely stated that not ten per cent. of the population all over India ever consult medical men of any nationality practising the European system of medicine. Not twenty per cent. ever even see one. Practically, therefore, the great majority of the population are beyond the reach of such advice. The consequence is that either they consult Hakeems or Vaids, who invariably administer opium for these torments, or they have discovered its beneficial effects and take it themselves. They soon have to take to it regularly, for these pains are ever present in one form or another and seriously hinder the people in their work. The effect in such cases is magical : a man, literally disabled from these ills, after a dose of a quarter or half a grain of crude opium in a few minutes, begins to become a new man, and is able to do a full day's work. He knows that if he cannot do this he and his family must starve. Even in Europeans who do not suffer anything like the hardships and exposure natives do, this drug is often called for and in my hands has been equally successful. When the European gets well he stops the drug, and, as the causes of his ailments which obliged him to resort to it are in his case only occasional, he is not called upon to recur to the use of it soon again. Not so the native : he is always exposed to these causes and the results never leave him, and as, for the reasons I have above stated, the use of opium is the only relief available, he must resort to it continuously or die prematurely of disease or starvation. Taken in small quantities—and, as a rule, it must be in small quantities, for opium is dear and the native too poor to indulge in it unnecessarily—the individual leads a healthful and if not vigorous or robustful life, certainly one in which he is enabled to maintain himself and his family in tolerable prosperity.

But a small percentage suffer so severely from the effects of the diseases I have named that they must resort to the drug in steadily increasing quantities, and I presume it is from those individuals that pictures of the injurious effects of opium are drawn.

But of those who draw such pictures unconsciously exaggerate the effects of it on the great mass of the people through unacquaintance with the purposes for which it is used, and the manner and extent it has come to be a daily necessary just as tobacco is.

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs Framjee Hormusjee & Co's. Cotton Circular dated Hongkong November 8, says :—During the interval since last report exchange lowered by nearly five rupees at a time, owing first to the imminence of the repeal of the Sherman Act, and latterly owing to the repeal itself, and the lowest point touched was 184 for wire and 184¼ for post, and sterling then ruled at 2-4 for post and 2-3-7-8 for wire, with silver at 31¼d. This violent decline brought about for a time a stillness in the Yarn market, and very few sales transpired, even of such counts as Nos. 20 and 16, which were previously very much in demand. However, exchange has commenced to rally, and rupees are quoted to-day at 189 wire and 189¼ post, and this has introduced some degree of an motion in the yarn market, but it has not gone so far as to take up total sales to more than 4,000 bales, nor has it enhanced prices. On the contrary as regards the latter, rates advised from Tonquin and other consuming markets being not responsive to high rates demanded here for Nos. 20 and 16, buyers have tuned down a point or two, and for $86-88 for superior grades of 20s. and for $81-82 for those of 16s they now at the most offer $85/87 for the former and $80/81 for he latter. No. 10 is in fair request, but only at previous prices, its present heavy stock militating against an advance in rates, No. 12 continues dull and neglected. Total sales comprise about—

1,300	bales of	No. 20	sold at dols.	83 to dols. 87
600	,, ,,	,, 16	,, at dols.	88 to dols. 81
700	,, ,,	,, 12	,, at dols.	68 to dols, 75
1,300	,, ,,	,, 10	,, at dols.	65 to dols. 73
100	,, ,,	,, 8-6	,, at dols.	65 to dols. 71

leaving unsold stock with decreased off-take and comparatively heavy receipts at 15,500 bales.

In Shanghai the heavy fall in exchange only succeeded in raising prices Tls. 1 to 2 for Nos. 10 and 16, and about Tl. 1 to 1¼ for No. 20. There was a very fair off-take, about 6,400 bales having been bargained for, leaving stocks at 5,000 bales. Exchange on India is advised at Rs. 255¼ o/d.

In Japan no business worth recording has passed in Indian Spinnings, the rates offered being much under the parity of all the chiefs markets. Cotton both American and Indian is very much neglected, as cheaper shipments under the newly started opposition of freights to and from India are anticipated. Chinagrinned only has been largely dealt in.

A DISTRICT COURT PLEADER IN TROUBLE.

The District Judge of Meerut has reported to the High Court for unprofessional conduct an individual who has been practising as a pleader in the District Court at Meerut for about twelve years. It appears that this pleader was retained in a case in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Meerut for the plaintiffs, and the case turned entirely on the genuineness or otherwise of a certain will. A Christian at Wazirabad in the Punjab was a witness to this will and the pleader in question wrote to him certain letters, which purport to offer the witness Rs. 100 for giving his evidence. The witness seems to have accepted this offer, and currency notes to the amount of Rs. 80 were sent to him. It appears that one of the covers containing the halves of these notes was lost in the course of transmission, and there was some correspondence about an application being made to the Currency Office for the lost halves of these notes. In the letters of the pleader suggesting this application, it is distinctly pointed out that the witness was to remember his and the pleader's connection with the case. The balance of Rs. 100 that was agreed to between the witness and the pleader was never paid to him, and the learned District Judge presumes that it was deducted by the pleader as his commission on the transaction. These letters, however, do not suggest that the witness was to give false evidence for the consideration, but, on the contrary, it would appear that he was to receive this money for speaking what was true. It was contended for the pleader that, however improper it might have been on his part to offer money to a witness for speaking only what was true, there was nothing criminal or unprofessional in his conduct, so long as no suggestion was made about giving false evidence. The High Court thought that the case had been sent up in too fragmentary a form to enable it to pronounce a final judgment, but the case had a suspicious look, and there were materials for further inquiry. The High Court ordered such inquiry to be made by the District Judge of Meerut, and, on the return of the finding, the case will be put up for final orders before a Bench of three Judges.

For the first time for many years, a woman was recently beheaded in Germany. The prisoner had murdered her husband by poisoning him, after he had brutally ill-treated her and her children. At the trial the woman said she would reserve her defence, but she was sentenced to death, and the Emperor confirmed the sentence. The woman, whose name was Zillmann, was informed that she was to die. She had hoped to be pardoned, and burst into tears. She was taken to Plotzensee, where the execution took place. There she asked for coffee and a well-done beefsteak, saying, "I should like to eat as much as I like once more." To the chaplain the woman declared her innocence to the last moment. In the night she spoke continually of her miserable married life, and of her five children. In the morning, however, she was quite apathetic while being prepared for the execution. Her dress was cut out at the neck down to the shoulders, and her hair fastened up in a knot, her shoulders being then covered with a shawl. At eight the inspector of the prison entered Zillman's cell, and found her completely prostrate, and not capable of putting one foot before the other. Two warders raised her up, and led her to the block. Without a sound she removed the shawl from her shoulders, and three minutes after eight the executioner had done his work.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Melilla—called by the Arabs Mlila—has been in the possession of the Spaniards since 1496, when it was taken by the Duke of Medina Sidonia. It is situated on a peninsula joined to the mainland by a rocky tongue of land about a hundred yards wide. The lagoon which serves as a harbour is on the south side, and is dominated by the fort of San Lorenzo. The town of about 2,000 inhabitants slopes steeply up to the Kosbah or citadel. It is surrounded by three walls, the first of which is fortified and has flanking towers. The batteries Las Cabras, El Bonete, San Juan, and La Concepcion are in this wall. Fort Sidi Guariach, the building of which brought about the present hostilities with the Riff Arabs, lies to the south of Fort Lorenzo. The Jews live between the second and third walls in the El Mantelete place.

Munk's Codliactonic is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 21.

Hanford, Col, Ms, 19th Hussars, on duty, from Bangalore.

November 24.

Way, Lt-Col, Bengal, 2nd Fusirs, from leave, from England.
Roberts-Thomson, Lt. Bo, R H A, on leave, from Mhow.
Carbonaro, Capt, Bengal, 17th Infty, on furlough, from Agra.
Meade, Maj, 8th Bengal Cavly, from furlough, from England.

November 25.

Morse, Capt, 20th Bo Infty, to rejoin, from England.
Grierton, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Warner, Lt, Bo, 3rd Lancers H C, on duty, from Hyderabad.
Culling, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staif, on leave, from Rajkot.

DEPARTURES.—November 23.

Dann, Lt and Adjt, 20th Bo L I, on furlough, to England.
Bethune, Lt, Bengal, 32nd Pioneers, on furlough, to England.
Taylor, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, to England.
Holman, Lt, 16th Bengal Cavly, on furlough, to England.
Birch, Lt-Col, Bo Lanc Fusirs, on duty, to England.
Roberts-Thomson, Lt, Bo, R H A, from leave, to Mhow.
Meade, Major, Bengal, 8th Cavly, to join, to Allahabah.
Oldfield, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Mhow.
Culling, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, to Rajkote.
Addison, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, to Poona.
Napier, Lt, Bengal, C I Horse, on duty, to Simla.

November 26.

Fitherbert, Lt-Col, Bo, from leave, to Deolalee.
Money, Major, Bengal, C I Horse, from furlough, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE, L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th November, 1893.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—
At the Oval—Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a,m.
Byculla School—Mondays and Thussdays, at 5 p.m.
Indo British Institutions—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m
Cathedral, High School—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
St. Marys School—Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.

2. There will be Company drill for "B" Company every Wednesday evening until further orders at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

3. There will be Company drill for "E" Company, at the Town Hall, on Mondays and Fridays, at 5-15 p.m., until further orders.

4. There will be Company drill for "F" Company on Tuesdays, at 5-30 p.m. and on Thursdays at 8-30 p.m. at the Queen's Statue.

5. There will be Company drill for "G" Company on Tuesday, at 5 p.m. on the ground north of the Municipal Office.

6. Extract from District and Garrison orders :—
Notice—Bombay Revolver Club—A meeting will held on the 29th November 1893, on the sands near Church Gate Street Station shooting to commence at 3-15 p.m.
Programme—No 1—(*a*) 6 shots, right hand, single, open to British Officers. Handicap winners of first prizes at October meeting, 4 points. Winners of second prizes 3 points. (*b*) Open to Warrant Officers and Serjeants. 1st Prize Rs. 10, presented by Major King. G I P Railway Volunteers. (c) Open to Native Officers and Havaldars. Handicap as in (*a*). No 11.—6 shots, left hand, single, (*a*) as in No 1, (*b*) as in No 1, (*c*) as in No 1.
Pool—Open to all one anna a shot. Entrance fees to be divided among "bulls." 5. All matches are unlimited entries. 6. Entrance fees for 1 and 11 annas 8. 7. Prizes for 1 and 11 :—1st—2 from fund and 50 per cent of entries. 2nd—50 per cent of entries.
8. The Range at Coorla is now available daily for class-firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their class firing before Christmas.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. All recruits are requested to attend at the Riding School for drill on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 7 a.m. Plain clothes to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th November, 1893.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, 28th, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
Wednesday, 29th, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, No. 4 Sub-division.
Friday, 1st prox., 6-30 a.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Friday, 1st prox., 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
Thurday, 30th, 8-30 p.m.—Theoretical Instructions (Subject : Terms used in Gunnery and causes affecting accuracy and velocity).

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
Tuesday, 28th, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Thursday 30th, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
Friday 1st proxime, 8-30 p.m.—10 idch R M L Gun dril, Nos 2 and 4 Sub-division
Wednesday 29th, 7 a.m.—Theoretical Instruction. Subject—Laying Ordnance.)

2 Parade for Saturday, 2nd proximo.—No 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales' Statue, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort, to continue the annual gun target practice. Dress.—Drill order without arms.
No 2 Company will parade at the foot of the Railway Bridge opposite Byculla Police Station, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort, for 10 inch R M L Gun drill. Dress : —Drill order *with* arms.
3 There will be class firing at Coorla on Tuesday and Friday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a. m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.
4 It is notified for information that the following prizes are awarded for class firing :—

Trained Volunteers' Course.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 For the highest aggregate score	50	0	0
2 For the second higher aggregate score	25	0	0
3 For the third highest aggregate score	15	0	0

Recruits, Course.

1 For the highest aggregate score	25	0	0
2 For the second highest aggregate score ..	15	0	0

5. There will be a Corps' Smoking Concert, at the Fort Head Quarters, on Saturday next, the 2nd proximo, at 9 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd. J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—November 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons)

For Judgment.

433-93—Mansukh'lal D and J—Moorbai vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne, G and S.
To speak to the Minutes of Order.
263-93—Ardesir, H and D—Framjee Sorabjee Baroocha vs Cursetjee Dorabjee Ghandy and another—Bicknell, M and M.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.
459-93—Bhaishunker and K—Diwalibai vs Tribhowandas—Ruttonjee Mody.
476-93—T A Bland—Mathuradas Kessowjee and others vs Karamsey Mohanjee and others.
481-93—Bhaishunker and K—The Hon'ble the Ag Advocate-General and others vs Goadhandas Purmanandas and another.
483-93—M H Khan—(for pauper)—Charlotte Ellen Dale vs Frank Hamilton Dale.
Postponed Long Causes.
396-92—M N Sakharwalla—Burjorjee Shanurjee Desai vs Luckmich and Bhugwanjee—M H Khan—Part heard.
379-92—Pestonji, R and K—Goculchand Bahadhermull and another vs Kishondas Mulchand and others—Tyabjee and D—Part heard.
485-92—Tyabjee and D—Kesowdas Mulchand vs Goculchand Bahadhermul and another—Pestonji, R and K—Part heard.
301-93—Chitnis, M and M—Shivji Lingoo Jaya vs Toolsiram Sontooji Kale—Chalk, W and S.
To Vary Commissioner's Report.
311-91—In person (a pauper)—Roque D'Souza vs Joseph De Souza and others—Nanu and H.
Postponed Long Causes.
214-93—Dickshit and H—Cooverjee Morajee and others vs Jumsetjee Jamasjee Mistri—Bicknell, M and M.
281-92—Little, S N and B—Dagachand Bhaichund vs Custoorchand Javerchand and others—Muljee Riand D and F.
261-93—Bicknell, M and M—Narman Cranfoum MacLead vs Devkabai and another—Janardhan and A.
296-93—Bicknell, M and M—Choonilal Beniprasad vs Ramdas Luchminarayen and others—Jehangir D.
50-93—In person—Hajee Ali Jan Mahomed vs Khetseydas Hurmookhroy—Tyabjee and D.
87-93—K J Mantri—Ganpat Nana Zankar vs Chimabai and another—Wadia and G.
410-93—Daphtary and F—Rehman Saheb bin Hoosein Saheb Ebrahimchand—M H Khan.
335-93—In person (a pauper)—Baijibai vs Hormusji Maneckji Dadachanji—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
89-93—Edgelow and G—Hajee Saboo Seedick vs Premabai and another—Bicknell, M and M—Part heard.
261-91—Chitnis, M and M—Bhanji Vithaldas and another vs Balmakund Beneprasad and another—Bicknell, M and M.
577-90—Houghton and B—Rao Bahadur Bhugwandas Bhagla and others vs Hajee Aboo Ahmed and others—Brown and M.
106-93—Tyabjee and D—Dhurumdas Devidas vs Narrayen Vithul and others—Edgelow and G.
238-93—M H Khan—Tarabai vs Dhondoo Ramshet and others Dikshit and H.
94-93—Brown and M—Dewjee Vussonjee and others vs Narandas Tooloidas and others—Payne, G, and S, and Thakordas, D and C.
278-93—In persons—(a pauper)—Rukhmabai vs Rukhmabai and another.
121-93—Edgelow and G—Munjee Kara vs Ketsey Kara and others—Mansookial, D and G.
122-93—Edgelow and G—Munjee Kara and others—Mansookial, D and G.

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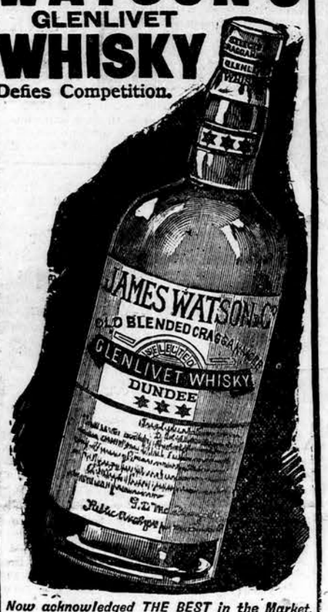

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Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

"This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions." — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

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CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
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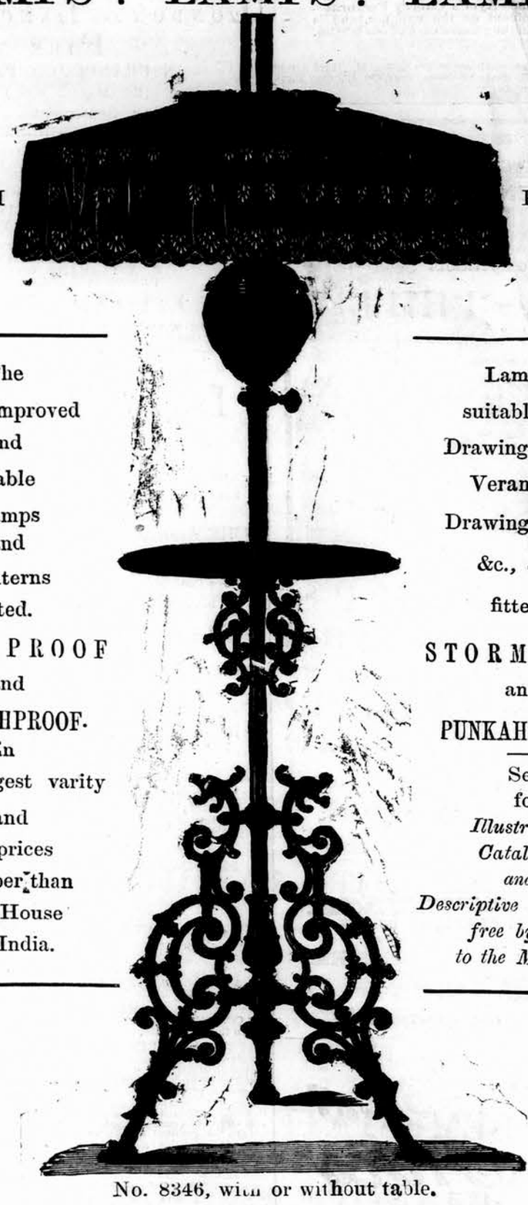

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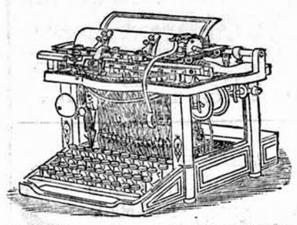

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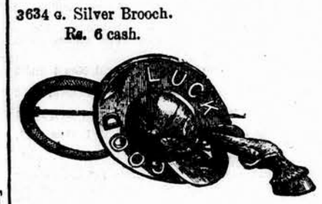

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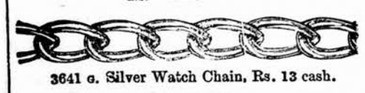

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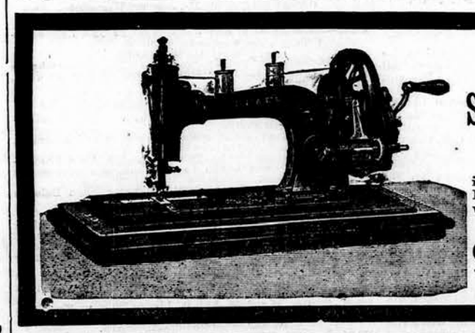

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